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VOLUME XVII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 38.

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Agricultural,

A Splendid Exhibition in All Departments Marred by Bad Weather.

The Society Comes out About Even; but It was a Tight Squeeze.

The Exhibition so Large that the Grounds were Badly Crowded.

Election of Officers for the Coming Year and the Financial Exhibit.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society opened at Jackson last week under favorable auspices. The entries were in excess of those of last year in every department, but two, as appears by the following exhibit:

Cattle											
Horses	-	-	-		_	•	•	1	•	-	
Shoop		•••		• •	•	*	*	۰	*	•	
Sheep				• •		۰				,	
Swine											
Poultry											
Farm Implements											
Farm Products					•	•	•	-	•	•	. !
Doing and Later				• •	•	•			•	۰	. '
Dairy articles											
Honey, bees, etc				- 4							
venicles											. !
Machinery											
Manufactured goods.				• •		٠	•	•	•	۰	
Musical intelligence		1 4									
Musical instruments.								٠	٠	٠	
Needle work											
Art											
Children's departmen	24		-		•	•	•	-	•	-	
Miscellaneous	Ab.		٠	• •		٠				۰	
- AUCCHAHEOUS			-				-				-

Totals..... 6,404

The attendance was light on Monday and

Tuesday, as is always the case, good on Wednesday, but on Thursday morning the people began to surge up to the grounds in such numbers as to threaten to overrun the grounds. By twelve o'clock some 15,000 were on the grounds, and the citizens of Jackson were beginning to show up, when a huge black cloud, which had suddenly made its appearance from the west, opened its sluice gates and actually poured down up. on the crowd. Every one sought shelter, and a crowd of hurrying men, women and children could be discerned between the gusts of the storm rushing in all directions. For an hour the rain continued, then slackened off but continued drizzling the balance of the day. The mud grew deeper and deeper, the streets in the vicinity of the hog and sheep pens being nearly impassable, and the track fairly covered with water. The water-80aked crowds were thoroughly disgusted as they started for home. The grounds were in such shape the next day that many were kept away from the Fair, but a fair attendance,

largely brought out to witness the drill consession for wives and mothers? er that Willcox & Gibbs Auto-Machine is the only one that thout serious risk to health. test between a number of militia companies, Probably saved the Society from financial loss. The receipts this year, as compared S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y. with those at Kalamazoo a year ago, were as follows: OFFER. To introduce them we will Give Away Operating Washing Machines. If one send us your name. P. O. & once. The National Co., 23-1886. \$ 54 00 707 50 4,840 25 6,242 85 5,048 25 First day... Second day. Third day... Fourth day... Fifth day...

Totals..... \$15,039 15

ably less. Had the weather been fair all week it would probably have made a difference in the receipts of \$8,000 to \$10,000.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The annual election of officers for the ensuing year took place on Thursday, and rethe Executive Committee. The list of ment. officers for the coming year is as follows: President-Wm. Chamberlain, Three

Treasurer-A. J. Dean. Adrian. Secretary-J. C. Sterling, Monroe. Executive Committee-Wm. Ball, Hamjurg, Livingston County; John C. Sharp, ackson, Jackson County; A. O. Hyde, Jackson, Jackson County; A. O. Hyde, Marshall, Calhoun County; W. H. Cobb, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County; E. W. Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County; E. W. Rising, Davison Station, Genesee County; I. H. Butterfield, Lapeer, Lapeer County; John Lessiter, Jersey, Oakland County; James M. Turner, Lansing, Ingham County; J. P. Shoemaker, Amsden, Mont-calm County; F. H. Smith, Hillsdale, Hillsdale County; Abel Angel, Bradley, Allegan County; D. W. Howard, Pentwater, Oceana

County; H. O. Hanford, Plymouth, Wayne A. F. Wood, Mason, Ingham County, Franklin Wells, Constantine, St. Joseph County; J. Q. A. Burrington, Tuscola, Tuscola County; M. P. Anderson, Midland City, Midland County; John Gilbert, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County; C. W. Young, Paw Paw Yan Ruen County

THE EXHIBITION OF STOCK In numbers the exhibition of stock was in advance of last year in nearly all departments. To begin with, the show of cattle was a good one, with here and there some exceptions, which were hardly as good as a State Fair in Michigan demands. On the whole, however, it was a very creditable exhibit. The principal exhibitors in Shorthorns were A. D. DeGarmo, of Oakland Co., W. E. Boyden, of Washtenaw Co., A. F. Wood, of Ingham Co., J. C. Sharp, of Jackson Co., B. F. Batchelor, of Livingston Co., Frank Merritt, of Eaton Co., the Agricultural College, Conley & Vary, of Calhoun Co., Chas. Bowditch, of Hillsdale Co., and Jacob Gander, of Lenawee Co. The prizes were widely distributed, but in herds and sweepstakes Messrs. Boyden, DeGarmo, Batchelor and Wood carried off the honors. The judges were Messrs. John Gibson, of Canada, and P. Winslow, of Illinois, both reterans in the business, and their awards gave excellent satisfaction.

In Herefords, the principal exhibitors were Merrill & Fifield, of Bay City, Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, Wm. Hamilton, of Ffint, Sotham & Stickney, of Flint, and Edwin Driggs, of Palmyra. The herd shown by Merrill & Fifield contained two heifers, Greenhorn and Lovely, a three and four year old, which deserve special mention even among the many fine animals shown. They represent the highest type of the Hereford, and are a credit to their owners. In Galloways Mr. R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns, made a big exhibit, and got away

stakes on herds. Holstein-Friesians were present in large numbers, second only to Shorthorns, and made a strong showing. In this class M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, Stone & Biggs, of Hastings, W. K. Sexton, of Howell, M. R. & C. V. Seeley, of Oakland County, Rowley & Phillips, of Macomb County, were the principal exhibitors, and in point

with seven premiums, including the sweep-

a State Fair in Michigan. Devons were shown by E. S. Walker, of L. Carrier, of Brookfield, Eaton County, and they made a good exhibit. The storm struck us while looking over the Jerseys, and we did not see some of the exhibitors. Among those we did see were W. J. G. Dean, of Hanover, and E. O. Dewey, of Owosso, and we also saw the fine herd of the Smith Brothers, of Eagle, Clin:on Co., and some entries by Hiram Walker & Sons,

of merit we considered it the best made at

of Detroit. A herd of Polled-Angus were on exhibition, but we did not see the party owning

4,313

something regarding the exhibition of large, and why more of our butter-makers horses. In numbers it was equal to any do not exhibit their product is a quesever held in this State, and in the draft tion which they alone can answer. The classes it was superior both in numbers and premiums, while not large, are liberal, and the quality of the stock. It showed conclu- we should like to see stronger competition sively how fast Michigan is progressing in in this department. improving her stock of horses.

The exhibition of sheep surpassed any former one, especially in the fine and middle wool classes. Merinos were out in force, every class being filled and running over. The boys are feeling good, too, over the prospects of wool. Here were the Barnes Brothers, A. A. Wood, F. C. Wood, Wm. & E. N. Ball, C. A. Wood, of Napoleon, E. J. & E. W. Hardy, Ray Batcheler, Chas. M. Fellows, J. W. Hibbard, E. N. Kellogg, W. G. Smith, of Olivet, C. M. Thornton, and a number of others. These Merino. The competition was very sharp.

In middle wools J. F. Rundel, John Lessiter, M. Armstrong and Gavin Longmuir, of Oakland Co., Dr. Mason and R. Conley, of Marshall, and A. B. West, of Columbiaville, exhibited. The show as a whole was very fine, but there were some sheep present which were not calculated to ment, and this leaves those in charge of the do credit to the breed. There were Shropshires, Oxfords and Southdowns included

in this class. In Long Wools Mr. A. F. Wood, of Mason, Mrs. Ann Newton, of Pontiac, and This makes a difference in favor of Montgomery & Westfall, of Hillsdale, were there was little in it to attract visitors or enthis year of \$1,753.56, despite the rain, the principal exhibitors.

Hogs were fairly well represented. We have seen a larger number on exhibition, but the quality of those shown was extra good. The Poland-Chinas of Barnes Brothers and G. W. Harrington, the Berkshires of J. W. Hibbard, with the Chester Whites, Yorkshires and Red Jerseys of other exhibitors sulted in the re-election of all the old whom we did not chance to meet, made up officers, with the exception of a member of a very fine show of hogs in this depart-

AGRICULTURAL HALL

was fairly well filled, and the display of grains, vegetables, roots, etc., very good. Mr. David Woodman made a nice exhibition of the different varieties of grain in the head and also in glass jars, and Mr. D. B. Harrington, of Mason, showed 600 varieties of potatoes, well arranged and carefully labeled. Mr. Harrington is a specialist in potatoes, and keeps up with all the latest varieties by testing them for himself. His exhibit was deserving of great praise for its completeness.

HORTICULTURAL HALL. as usual, was a great attraction to visitors, and the officers of the State Horticultural Society, under whose auspices the exhibit is held, were kept busy answering questions and making explanations.

The Agricultural College made a display from its Horticultural, Botanical and Ento mological Departments, which was explained to visitors by a corps of students. Prof. Bailey. of the Horticultural Department, showed 80 varieties of tomatoes. Prof. Beal, of the Botanical Department, showed charts and maps, and Prof. Cook displayed cases of insects which are common in this State. An exhibit under charge of Mr. A. G. Gulley was made by the State Horticultural Society, and contained all the leading varieties of fruit grown in the State. labeled and showing productiveness of the variety, usefulness, habits of the tree, and such useful and interesting information. This was greatly appreciated by those in terested in fruit-growing. The counties represented by exhibitors were Washtenaw Ingham, Jackson, Van Buren, Lapeer, Kent, Oceana, Benzie, Eaton, Calhoun and

under the charge of M. J. Gard, of Volinia, assisted by President Cutting, of the National Assoclation, and Secretary Hutchinson, of the same Association. The exhibition of honey, bees, wax, hives, bee-keepers' publications, etc., etc., was complete and varied, and there was not a time during the fair when there was not a crowd of visitors examining the exhibits. The State Agricultural College had prepared and mounted on card-board a large number of honey plants, with samples of the honey made from each. This was highly appreciated, especially by those farmers who are just making honey sufficient for their own re-

quirements, and have not the time to study up such matters.

J. Q. A. Burrington, of Tuscola, had this department in [charge, and he was very proud of the exhibition made by the poultry breeders of the State. Here congregated men and women, girls and boys, all more or less interested in some special breed of fowls, or taking in the show as a whole. It is surprising how many have the "hen fever," and such an exhibition brings it out with great force. So long as the United Utica, H. W. Calkins, of Allegan, and H. Provinces and even Europe to the amount States has to import eggs from the Canadian of a number of millions of dezens yearly, we hope to see the interest in poultry increase. It is making rapid progress in the Western States, but the consumption of eggs and poultry seems to increase still faster.

was another point of general interest. The manufacturers of churns, creameries, etc. were present to explain the wonderful effectiveness of the various articles, and one wondered why they could not get up something to do away with the cow altogether. On the second page of this issue we say The show of butter and cheese was not

FARM IMPLEMENTS. In number and variety the exhibition in this department was a marvel. It shows conclusively the preponderance of agriculture in the industrial system of the United States, when it can call to its assistance the genius of the inventor, the skill of the mechanic and the money of the capitalist, to provide methods of simplying its labors and aiding in its development. Every conceivable machine which can be used to save labor in preparing the ground, fencing, ditching, draining and cultivating it, cutwill all be recognized as old breeders of the ting and gathering the ripened grain, and preparing it for market, was exhibition. The ground enclosed by the half mile track was nearly covered by the immense mass of machinery and im plements, and this department possessed special interest for the farming community There are no awards made in this depart

> MACHINERY HALL Last season this hall was nearly empty, and tertain them while there. This season it

great educational exhibit.

various exhibits ample time to explain to

was filled with a collection of machinery, most of it in operation, and seemed to possess attractions for large numbers of visitors. It was a noisy, stirring place, typical of the age in which we live, and a monument of the inventive genius of the American people,

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS. Prof. Grange, of the Veterinary Department of the State Agricultural College, exhibited some of the apparatus and anatomical subjects used in his work at the College, and these always had a group of people around them.

THE PRIZE DRILL.

This was held Friday afternoon on the grounds enclosed within the track and in front of the grand stand. The prizes offered aggregated \$1,000. There were five companies entered, namely, the Jackson Rifles, Detroit Greys, Custer Guards, Grand Rapids Guards and Lansing Cadets, the latter consisting of students attending the Agricultural College. The judges selected were Lieut. Liskern, 20th Regiment Infantry U. S. A., and Lieut. Strong, 4th Regiment Artillery U. S. A., both West Point graduates. The judges made the following report.

The drill drew out a large crowd of the citizens of Jackson, and the movements of the companies were watched with much interest. The result was very pleasing to the people of Jackson.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Fair, as a whole, was one of the best ever got up by the State Society. The grounds were not large enough to properly ccommodate the exhibits and visitors, and should be greatly extended if it is intended to hold another fair on them. The inside of the track should be cleared so as to afford spectators an opportunity of seeing the speed contests. This year It was only the start and finish which could seen, the horses at some points being completely hidden.

There was a gratifying lack of gambling schemes and beet shops. In this respect the Michigan State rair is far in advance of any like institution we have visited. The result is seen in the good order observed, and the freedom of the grounds from broils and dis-

The grounds allotted to the exhibitors of hogs and sheep were not only too small, but were a complete mudhole after the rain. It is taking too much risk to keep stock for a week in such a place.

The management of the Fair was excellent, every department running smoothly. The officers of the Society deserve praise for their unwearied efforts to acc exhibitors and visitors, while caring for the interests of the Society. With good grounds and good weather the Michigan State Fair will always be a success when managed as it was this season.

BRITISH VS. AMERICAN AGRI-CULTURE.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain. lately published, give the acreage in wheat at 2,286,066 acres; barley, 2,241,266 acres; oats, 3,081,701 acres; potatoes, 553,990 acres; and hops, 69,967 acres. This shows a large decrease in wheat acreage and hops, slight in barley, a large increase in oats. and considerable decrease in the potato crop Of British live stock there are 6,646,785 cattle, an increase of 48,821 over 1865. There are 16,176,410 sheep, or 361,197 less than last year; lambs, 9,344,924, or 652,104 less than in 1865. The total sheep and lambs in 1866 are 25,521,334. There are 2,221,557 pigs, a decrease of 181,823 over last year. It will be seen that Great Britain is reducing her wheat and barley acreage, also her sheep, lambs, and pigs, while her cattle have increased only .7 per cent over last

As against these figures the census of live

stock of the United Sta		
		1886.
Stock. Horses Mules Milch cows	11.564.572	12,077,567
Mules	1,972,569	2,052,598
Milch cows	13,904,722	14,235,389
Oxen and other cattle	29,866,578	31,275,242
Sheep	50,360,243	48,322,231
Oxen and other cattle Sheep	45,142,657	46,092,048
Commenting on thes		Chicago

Tribune, in its agricultural column, says: "We have increased largely in all classes of live stock except sheep, and the decrease here is deplorable. The low prices of wool for the two years preceding 1886 caused many farmers to get rid of their flocks in every possible way. Now these farmers would like to have their sheep back. Unlike hogs, sheep cannot be bred very much faster than cattle."

Just so, the loss in sheep cannot be made up at once. But what caused the loss? Why did farmers want to get rid of their sheep at any price? Was it not the reduction of the tariff on wool? And who got any benefit from it? Why, the foreign wool-grower and woolen manufacturer. That piece of legislation simply took a number of millions of dollars out of the ountry to pay for wool and woolens, while our wool-growers and manufacturers were eing ruined. It will take two or three years to recover the ground lost by that unfortunate business.

visitors the merits of their goods. It was a Texas cattle, says the Butchers' National Journal, are demoralizing the leading markets badly. They are thinner and flabble than ever, causing dissatisfaction to every one who handles them unless possibly the canners, who have no care as to quality.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

Bulletin No. 18-Wheat. NOTES ON VARIETIES GROWN ON COLLEG

FARM, '85 AND '86.

This bulletin is issued to give such facts in regard to the yield, hardiness, and habits of growth of several varieties of wheat which have been grown on the College farm the on, as may be of general interest to the wheat growers of our State.
Field No. 8 in the regular rotation was

Field No. 8 in the regular rotation was sown with four varieties of wheat.

Clawson.—Eight acres. Seed sown, 12½ bu. Sown Sept. 18, cut July 15. Yield, 151½ bu., 18¾ bu. per acre.

The soil of this field is mainly a rather stiff clay loam; but a portion of the field where the Clawson was sown was a reclaimed towards was sayn. The wheat on this row.

where the Clawson was sown was a reclaimed tamarack swamp. The wheat on this portion of the field (a mucky soil) seemed to be very much more injured by the drouth than on the heavier land. It produced a heavy growth of straw which lodged badly, and gave a shrunken, poor quality of grain. The fly did serious damage to this variety: the ly did serious damage to this variety; the thers being little affected.

Rogers' Amber.—Nine bushels of this va-

riety were sown on six acres next to the Clawson. Sown Sept. 19, harvested July 14. Yield, 159 bu., 26¼ bu. per acre.

This variety has stiff straw of medium length strady no well is heady and has

ength, stands up well, is hardy and has given good satisfaction wherever it was sown last season as far as I have been able We have grown it two years; obtaining our

seed from Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, who introduced it in 1883, I be-CONDITION OF PLATS DECEMBER 4, 1885.

Early Oakley—Very dark green. About 75 per cent came up. Lays very close on ground. Spreads out very nicely.

McGhee.—About 90 per cent came up. Leaves short but thick around stalk. Lays

close on ground. Well spread, and healthy Diehl Mediterranean.—Good growth lays close on ground. Spreads well. and healthy. About 90 per cent dark green Crimean, Imported.—About 75 per came up and has made good growth. Does

Indian, Imported .- Not more than 5 per cent came up. Has good growth and good color. Very slim stalk.

not spread as much as some of the other

Genoese, Imported.—Came up well, and has a good growth. Well spread, and in good condition for winter. Light green in White Australian.—Short thick growth. Leaves narrow. Well stooled, and lays close on the ground. About 90 per cent

standing.

Surprise.—Very good with but rether thin. Does not stool as much as some of the other varieties. Good color. Acadia.—Very good color and strong growth. Spreads out well. Will go into

winter in very good shape.

Wysor.—Rather thin. Does not stool as

much as some other varieties. Has good Martin's Amber.—Not thick on the ground. Does not lie so close to ground as some other varieties. Has a healthy look.

Rogers' Amber.—One of the best varieties at this date. Good color and well spread, lying close on ground. Champion Amber.—Good growth and stands up strong, but not as large as some other varieties.

Martin's Amber.-Very good growth and Egyptian Wheat.—Light colored. Stands up very straight. Does not stool much. Came up well and made a good growth.

CONDITION APRIL 19, 1886, AFTER PASS ING THROUGH THE WINTER. Champion Amber .- This variety did not

winter-kill very badly in field or in small It had rather the advantage over som Rather thin on ground, but plants present a

ground, low places badly winter killed.
Plants strong in best portions of plats and The imported wheats received from the Department of Agriculture, which promised so well in the fall, White Crimean, Egyptian, Genoese and Indian, are entirely winter kill

Not a single stalk shows vitality. Early Oakley.—Was not entirely killed, but seriously damaged. It was sown on light, dry soil next to the imported varieties, but is too tender for our latitude.

McGhee's White.—Was slightly injured

by the winter; but is in fair condition. Plants seem strong and healthy. Diehl Mediterranean—This seems a hardy variety. Has not been affected by the win-ter. Plants are strong, of good color and

cover the ground.

White Australian.—Notes on Diehl Mediterranean apply to this variety.

Acadia.—Slightly injured by the winter and rather thin on ground. Plants of good

color and strong growth.

Rogers' Amber.—In the field this variety stood the winter fully as well as the Clawson, Martin or Champion Amber. In the Experimental plats it was more injured than the Acadia, Wysor or Diehl Mediterranean, but compares fairly well with the otherway. but compares fairly well with the other

vigorous and promising as the Wysor on adjacent plat. Is thin on ground and plants pindling, rather than stocky in appearance.

Wysor—This variety has proved hardy and promises well except on a low place in plat which has been injured by water. It is vigorous, good color and covers the ground well. NOTES ON WHEAT SOWN IN FIELD NO. 8

Surprise. - Is in fair condition but not as

Champion Amber.—June 14, 1886.— Nearly all in blossom. Heads slightly bearded, especially near the top. Length of head about three inches, but sometimes only two, two and one-half. Straw above the last two and one-nan. Straw above the last leaf of a dark blue tinge. Some heads of smut. Stalks bearing them usually much shorter than the average length of straw. Many of the lower leaves are turning brown. Straw stands well and has the appearance of rank growth in most places.

June 22, 1886.—Average length of straw is about three and one-half feet.

June 24, 1886.—This variety was the best in the field. Stands quite even, heads good ength; as far advanced as the Clawson July 1, 1886.—Leaves all dead.

turning. Still in milk.

Rogers' Amber.—June 14, 1886.—Wheat in blossom. Straw above last leaf dark blue,

and resembling the Champion Amber. Straight and thick in most places. Lower leaves yellow. But little smut.

June 16, 1886.—This variety seems to be

affected by dry weather more than other va-rieties in this field.

June 22, 1886.—Straw about three and one-half feet in length. Heads about two and three-quarter inches in length and small. Slightly affected by rust.

Martin's Amber.—June 14, 1886.—Mostly in blossom, except in the center of the

short. Slightly bearded at tip. Heads about same length as Champion Amber. Straw above last leaf is of a whitish blue color. Straw about three, to three and one-half feet long. Color of heads give plat a

June 22, 1886.—There is a slight appear ance of rust. July 1, 1886.—Straw looks quite white. Grain not as ripe as Champion.

July 6, 1886.—Grain out of milk. Straw

some green.

Clawson.—June 14, 1886.—Heads slight ly bearded at the top and in blossom. About three inches in length. Smut is quite plenti-June 16, 1886.—Mostly past blossom

Lower leaves are turning vellow. Insects are working in this variety.

June 24, 1886.—Length of straw three and one-half feet. Heads are somewhat affected with rust. Insects are working badly, and wheat is going down on account of it. More rust in this plat than in any of

NOTES ON EXPERIMENTAL WHEAT PLATS IN NO. 3.

the others.

Early Oakley.—June 22, '86.—Badly winter killed. Heads of medium length but loose. Beardless. Thin on ground. Six stalks to the stool. No rust or smut, but a number of heads are drying up and the kernels are dropping off. Most forward of any

June 30.—On light, sandy soil is poor. Straw uneven and rusty. Heads loose. July 1, '86.-The one thing quite notice

able is the amount of covering to kernel which is much thinner than the other kinds This will make it shell easier when ripe Not out of milk.

Mc Ghee's White. - June 22, '86. - Heads from two and one-half to three inches in

length and loose. Thin on the ground, from

three to four stalks on a stool.

smut and no rust. Straw two and one to four feet high and quite strong. About as forward as White Australian.

June 23, '86.—Some rust on the leaves. A good many stalks are cut down by "the

June 25, '86.—Does not look well. Heads long and slim but not compact. Grain almost out of milk. June 30, '86.—Is ripening unevenly. No

July 1, '86.—Straw looks quite ripe.

Dicht Mediteronean.—June 92, '86.—

Darker color than the White Australian and not quite so forward. Heads about three inches long. Bearded. Straw long and strong, about four feet in length over whole plat. No smut or rust. Three to six stalks to the stool. Thick on the ground.

June 35, '86.—Wheat stands well and June 30, '86.—Ripening evenly and the kernel just beginning to harden.

July 1, '86.—Full as far advanced a Would do well to cut

White Australian. now, being hard and plump.

White Australian.—June 22.—Heads two to three inches in length. Heads quite compact and well filled. Light green in color and turning yellow. Some smut but no rust. Straw from three to four feet in length and

strong. Three to six stalks on each stool.
June 25, '86.—Most of it still in the milk.
July 1, '86.—Is out of milk. Will do to cut in two days if weather continues dry. Grain plump but not large berry.

Wysor.—June 30, '86.—Straw medium length. Heads of fair length but rather loose. Ripening evenly. Is about as far

advanced as Martin's Amber.

July 1, '86.—Still in milk. Leaves nearly

dead but the straw appears green.

July 6, '86.—Stiff dough state. Straw quite ripe. Will do to cut.

Martin's Amber.—June 22.—Green in color and not very forward. Beardless. Heads are long and slender. Straw about 3½ feet in length. Some little smut but no rust. Thin on the ground. July 1, '86.—This variety stools much more than the others. Heads quite long.

Grain not out of milk.

Surprise.—June 30, '86.—Poor generally.

Our best soil straw is of fair length, with compact heads. Is a few days earlier than Compact heads. Is a rew days earner than Martin's Amber.
July 6, '86.—Straw quite ripe. Grain hard, chaff has a red tinge.
The Diehl Mediterranean and the impact of the control of the co

ported varieties were from seed furnished the National Department of Agricul-The Acadia (a name I use to designate

the variety, as it came to us nameless) was from seed sent us by Mr. Geo. M. Selleck, Imlay City, Mich. A variety secured by selection and yielding well, Mr. S. informs We invite the suggestions of farmers and all interested; that in the continuance of this work of testing varieties, etc., the

most practical results are secured. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Prof. of Agriculture and Supt. of the Farm. BICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mich., Sept. 4, 1886.

Weights of Merino Lambs

Romeo, Sept. 13, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-I saw several reports of the weights of their lambs by Shropshire breeders, and I thought I would send you the weights of some of my Merino lambs. While not quite up to the weights reported by the Shropshire men, I think they compare very well for a breed which coarse wool breeders assert will not produce mutton profitably. One ewe lamb dropped February 20th weighed 701/2 lbs. She was 36 inches around the body and 121/4 inches across the back. One grade ewe lamb, dropped March 94, weighed 52 lbs. These lambs did not have any grain up to date of writing. If any Merino breeder can beat these weights I should be glad to hear from him, as I believe the American Merino is coming to the front as a mutton producer. I have great confidence in the future of sheep-breeding and wool-growing in Michigan.

HOG CHOLERA The telegraph reports that one of the most

virulent epidemics of hog cholers ever experienced in that section of Illinois is now raging in the southwest part of Champaign County, along the Kaskaskia or Okaw River, and is chiefly confined to Sadorus township. The disease first appeared several days ago, and has rapidly destroyed some of the finest herds of swine in this part of Illinois. The disease is still working up the west bank of the Ohaw and spreading through the county. It is so fatal in its character that scarcely any of the afflicted animals recover, and a very few in any infected herd escape an attack. The loss so far entailed upon the farmers in the region mentioned is not less than \$12,000, and from present indications will exceed \$25,000 within a short time. Farmers in the path of the plague can secure no protection from it, and dealers refuse to purchase their hogs after the disease has reached the neighborhood. These outbreaks are quite common among the hogs in the great corn-growing States, and while there may be some specific cause for them. it is nearly sure to start where corn is relied upon nearly entirely for growing hogs. It is a well established fact that cholera never attacks the hogs of certain States and the Canadian Provinces, where corn is notlargely grown, and is only relied upon to finish up hogs after they have been grown upon other food. Hogs fed entirely upon corn are deficient in bone and muscle, and have a superabundance of fat-a condition which renders them very susceptible to the attacks of disease, and with too little vitality to withstand such attacks. To get healthy pork, a hog should be grown before it is fattened. Attention to the hygienic conditions of your hogs; a change of diet, and not keeping them in large herds, will keep the cholera at a distance if it is not prought in by infected animals or some other way. The editor of The Hog, speaking on this subject, says that in selecting a farm for hog-raising he would avoid one with a running stream. He argues that farms with such streams have wrought great havoc among the most careful farmers, and their dangers far outweigh all other advantages. During dry seasons their stagnant waters are pollution, and during wet seasons their backwaters form cesspools of filth that are tempting, but deadly to the hog. During epidemics they become mere arteries of disease, befouling the air and spreading contagion. If you are without such a water course do not seek one. and if you have one keep the hogs away from it.

GRICULTURISTS IN TION.

The American Agricultural and Dairy Association met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The States represented by delegates were Pennsylvania, New York. New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Kansas, and Massachusetts. A delegation was also present from Canada. A letter was received from President Cleveland regretting his inability to be present. In it he said:

"The relation of this interest to the welfare and prosperty of our land is so intimate that its proper and legitimate care and pro-tection is in my opinion a patriotic duty. This consideration elevates the responsibility of those in any wise interested with our ciative response from those who make and execute our laws."

The speakers eulogized those members of Congress who voted for the Oleomargarine bill, and President Cleveland for signing it. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no man should be elected to Congress who had by his past record and present reputation shown himself antagonistic to the prosperity of the great industries of the country; indorsing the action of Congress in passing the Oleomargarine bill; that it is the duty of the Government to remove discrimina tion against farm products; that the interests of agriculture demand a Secretary of Agriculture, with the rights and privileges of a Cabinet Minister; calling upon Congress to revise the tariff laws of the country so as to protect agricultural interests and curtail foreign competition; advocating the restoration of the duty on wool charged previous to 1883; incorsing the policy of President Cleveland and Mr. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, through Land Commissioner Sparks, in checking land grabbing and preventing spoliation upon the public lands and preserving them as an inheritance to our children; sympathizing with the workingmen in all lawful and honorable efforts to better their condition.

THE Plymouth Fair Association, the only one holding a fair in Wayne county, will hold its second annual fair on Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1. This Association has remodeled its track, and now has one of the finest halfmile tracks in the State. Large premiums are offered in the speed department, as well as in the other departments of the fair. The Fair is under the management of enterprising men, with plently of enthusiasm and business ability. Their last year's fair was very successful, and they are busy extending their accommodations and adding to the attractions of their grounds. The fair is going to be a good one, and exhibitors and visitors should remember it.



Dates Claimed for Trotting Meetings. Grand Rapids, Misouth Bend, Ind.
Reading, Pa.
Lebanon, O.
Lebanon, O.
Lebanon, O.
Lexington, Ky.
Dayton, O.
Ludianapolis, Ind.
Waukegan, IN.
St. Louis, Mo.
Hülsdale, Mich.
Dowaciae, Mich. Dowaglac, Freenfield,

THE HORSE EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR

One of the special features of the State Fair last week was the exhibition of horses, especially in the draft classes. The Percherons were strong in numbers and many of them of great individual excellence. Savage & Parnum brought out 35 head, many of them recently imported, the same ones they exhibited at the Illinois State Fair, and Senator Palmer also showed the same animals he did at that fair. Savage & or reject. Farnum had that fine horse imported Romulus, owned until recently by Hiram Walker & Sons, of Detroit. He is whitening up with age, but retains his form, and is yet a hard horse to beat. Senator Palmer showed the imported stallion Anchorite, winner of the sweepstakes at Chicago, but he did not find favor with Michigan judges. For all that he is a fine horse, of the true Percheron type, and very stylish. The Clydes were also in force, James M. Turner having a noted exhibit, headed by that fine horse Young Wellington. S. E. Lockwood, of Washington, Macomb County, had his herse Contest, the winner of four first premiums at the State Fair, and a horse which is getting as many good colts out of all classes of mares as any horse in eastern Michigan. Contest is not a large horse, but in conformation and color is as handsome a type of the draft horse as we know of. He was first in his class this year again, and a pair of three-year-old mares sired by him were also first in their class. Mr. Lockwood also got first and second on two-year-olds, and second and third on yearings. Mr. Lockwood is doing a fine thing for Macomb County, and the farmers there are beginning to appreciate the fact. A young Scotchman, Mr. Hyslop, showed an imported three-year-old Clyde stallion, with singular markings, but put up in a way which delights every admirer of the breed who sees him. He is located at Oxford, Oakland County, and Mr. Hyslop says is meeting with fair encouragement.

In the roadster class the show was a good one, a number of very promising young horses showing up, besides a goodly number of noted ones. There were quite a number of the entries, however, only passable horses, and while being fair drivers make no show against a really good horse. It strikes us there is no money in farmers attempting to develop the speed of the horses they breed. Better sell them to those who make a business of it as soon as a good paying price can be obtained. There are too many chances to take, while by selling early you get a fair retern for your investment and the other party takes the chances.

The breeding of draft horses is becomin a large and profitable business in this State and there is nothing on the farm paying better to-day. A good draft horse of 15 to 16 hundred pounds is as staple as wheat, and the demand is in excess of the supply. A little care in the selection of a stallion to breed to is a precaution which no one should

Horse Gossip.

A THREE-TRAR-OLD colt by Almont Boy, named Dixie, owned by a party at Nashville Tenn., is reported to have paced a half in 1:08.

WADE HAMPTON, record 2:30, owned by Thomas Morgan, of Grand Haven, this State, died at Toledo about two weeks ago. He was walmed at \$3,000.

Massas. Wright & Grow, of Greenville, Mich., have purchased the stallion S. J. Fletcher by Hambletonian Tranby, record 2:231/4. The price paid was \$4,000.

JEROME TURNER has achieved the distinct tion of trotting the fastest heat ever trotted * Kentucky, 2:1534, and also the fastest heat

ever trotted by a Michigan bred horse. On September 10 Arab beat Belle F., the fast daughter of Masterlode, in slow time for cither. It is quite evident that Belle F. is not in condition, probably from overwork, or Arab would have had to trot a good deal fast

or than \$:19%, the best time made in the race. Ar the great show of Percherons at the State Fair of Illinois, Savage & Farnum, of Betroit, carried off five premiums, and Sena-tor T. W. Palmer six, including a gold medal offered by the French Percheron Society for the best mare over two years old bred in the

PHTFR MCGROCH, of Milwaukee, once a big operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, has been expelled by the Wisconsin Breeders Association for abusing the judges in a race in which he was interested. Peter has blood in his eye, and is fighting the Association

through the press.

In the race at Springfield, Mass., two weeks ago, between Charlie Hilton, De Barry, Ken-Hworth and Felix, the former was tourth in the first heat, but took the next three straight in 2:18%, 2:19%, 2:21%. Hilton is not only dam was a large, rather coarse mare of unknown breeding, but valued by her owner on account of merits as a good road horse. Whe she was sent to Louis Napoleon Mr. Dewey after looking her over, asked her owner if he expected to get a trotter from her. He assured Mr. Dewey that he did, and a good one, too. It is evident from Hilton's performance this season that he got what he was after.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Horseman has the following regarding Oliver K., the great horse of this season: "I may mention an interesting episode as to the dam of Olive K. She was Mr. C. F. Emery's property when she dropped Oliver, but Mr. E. began the out process in order to get a better class of mares, and among others sold her ed her when Oliver began to show what stuff he was made of. She wa bred in Michigan, and got by the thoroughbred horse Virginius. Gen. Alger, of Detroit, November they are taken to the cellar and

used her as a saddle mare, and sold her to placed in large boxes with slatted bottoms, Dr. W. C. Fair, of Cleveland. She is a blood bay, 15% hands, and goes all the saddle gaits, floor on cross pieces of scantling. These but will not brook the harness. She is a stoutly built mare of good finish, beautiful head and neck. Col. Wm. Edwards tried to buy Oliver from George Forbes two years ago, for his friend, Mr. Frank Work, who was willing to give \$6,000, but George's price was | in the baskets in the field after digging and \$8,000.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.



Impure Milk.

Milk is easily contaminated, and acts as a vehicle for the dissemination of the germs of infectious diseases. In the action of the organs of milk secretion they are by no means particular as to what they accept | will make a good green crop to turn under

Thus the mammary gland is particularly disposed to take possession of noxious, objectionable and non-nutritious matters, and to pour them into the milk reservoirs, from which they are subsequently taken by the young calf or in the ordinary process of

The slightest disturbance of the animal system produces a change in the character of the milk secreted. A slight attack of indigestion, the use of food containing pungent or powerful odorous matters, mental excite ment, over-exertion, all of these produce distinct derangement of the mammary gland and more or less disturb the character of the

The food consumed by the cow exercises very marked influence, not always one that a chemist can detect or a microscope discover. There might be some little change, such as the amount of acid present. Th digestibility of milk by infants seems to be about the most perfect test that can be applied as to its purity. Feeding on brewers' grains causes cows

to give a larger quantity of milk than usual, but the milk is watery and non-nutritive, and certainly unwholesome. Dr. Toussant, in an investigation upon the use of brewers' grains, states, first, that no one has a right to assert that milk is good when infants are unable to digest it. A milk containing free acid is altered milk. A cow which by a special course of feeding yields an excessive quantity of milk, furnishes an unnatural food which cannot be consumed by delicate stomachs. The milk of cows fed upon brewers' grains is an artificial milk, which has lost some of its most desirable qualities. Such milk, the product of cows fed upon grains, is of bad quality, and should be rejected in the feeding of infants of tender

A cow affected with cattle plague, or with foot-and-mouth disease, or with tuberculosis, is capable of infecting other susceptible animals through the agency of its milk. Milk of cattle affected with the above diseases, when given to calves, produces the same disease very readily.

The mammary gland seems to act to a certain extent like the kidneys and the liver, to get rid of foul matter in a way most dangerous to the young animal which consumes the milk. The mammary glands cannot be prevented from extracting infection matter from diseased systems.

Pure milk should not be brought into contact with foul organisms or odors. The cow clean. Everthing that falls should be so placed as to graviate to the outside or be swept away. Manure heaps, piles of swill ceptables for fluids allowed to remain until putrid, in short, any accumulation of refuse, should be carefully excluded from the ow's quarters.

At one time in England a great outcry was made about the effect of ensilage on milk. Careful experiments, however, had proved positively that the effect of consuming ensilage had no influence on the taste or smell or color of the milk. It is evident that any harm done has been the result of keeping the ensilage in the animal's manger, or storing it in some part of the building, allow ing the vapors to accumulate, thereby exposing the milk, at the moment of being drawn,

to the contamination of foul gases.

Milk may also be rendered impure by foul matter from the human subject. The mode of contamination is extremely simple. The attendant or milkman recovering from scarlet fever has his hands in the process of scaling. The particles falling off become highly infective in the milk. The milk then becomes capable of producing scarlatina. Or take a case of diphtheria and typhoid fever. Some of the infective matter from the patient may be introduced into the water used for cleansing the milk vessels, or possibly in adultering the milk. Thus the milk may become highly charged with infective matter. - Extracts from a lecture by Prof. G. J. Brown at the Circnester College of Agriculture, England.

Harvesting Potatoes.

As soon as the potato tops begin to die harvest the tubers. The autumn rains not having set in, they come out of the soil clean and bright. If there has been heavy rain omit the digging until the soil becomes dry enough to leave the potatoes clean, as the rot usually begins first under adhering portions of earth. The strong and cheap twenfast horse, but he is a good campaigner. His ty-five cent baskets now made are used in gathering potatoes, and enough of these baskets to make a wagon load. The use of the baskets obviates the necessity of handling the potatoes again. They are drawn to the barn, where, on a cool side, a slatted floor is provided, and they are gently emptied from the basket on this floor.

The tendency to rot is prevented to some degree by not bruising, laying them instead of throwing them into the baskets when they are picked up, and again emptying the baskets carefully. Additional protection from rot is secured by having the tubers perfectly clean. A third and very important aid is in the ventilation on the slatted floor Here they remain two or three months. covering them with a layer of straw to ex-

clude light. On the approach of freezing weather in and raised a few inches from the cement nance. I could point it out, but it is difficult boxes hold twenty bushels each, and resema ble those used by nurserymen for packing trees. It will be seen that the only handling or handpicking required is in placing them conveying them from the barn to the cellar.

Some farmers may improve this manage ment, but observe the four requisites-early digging as soon as growth ceases, careful handling, clean tubers and ventilation through warm weather and in autumn on the slatted floor. They are more liable to rot if left a long time in the ground, especially during heavy rains; and after digging rot is ncreased by placing them wet in large, unventilated hears.

Early harvesting gives another advantage. As soon as the ground is cleared the Acme is run two or three times across the rows. leaving the ground level and mellow; and if corn or corn fodder is to follow next spring spread a moderate coat of manure, break it up with the harrow, and then in a few veeks, when the young weeds are springing up, turn the whole under the plow and sow two bushels of rye to the acre. This by the middle of next May, and the manuring and green rye will give a good crop of corn or fodder in convection with good cultivation .- N. Y. Herald.

Farm Drainage.

The following is a synopsis of a lecture given by Prof. G. E. Morrow, of the Illinois University, before the Farmers' Club of Kankakee, Ill.:

Few subjects more engage the mind of Central Illinois farmers than that of land drainage. Few things have done more for them than the work in this line already done. Tens of thousands have tried and proved its value. The subject is worth talking and thinking about.

Water is essential to the growth of plants Excess is injurious or fatal. Stagnant water on or in the soil, is almost always harmful When in a large quantity it either prevents growth of useful plants or lessons the quantity and injures the quality of the produce. It is dangerous to the health of man and beast. It shortens the season for work and growth. A wet soil is a cold soil. It is more subject to frosts. Water moving upward or downward in the soil is usually helpful. It has great solvent power. It carries with it gaseous liquid or finely divided plant food Where it goes air will follow.

Surface drainage is wasteful of soil and manures; the open ditches are inconvenient and not fully effective. It is better the water shall pass off through than over the land. Of all plans yet devised the use of tiles is the most effective. Round tile, hard burned, straight, smooth inside with ends at right angles are best.

Extravagant statements to the effect that almost all land should be underdrained do harm. Commence with the wet land, drain sloughs, marshes and ponds, keeping in mind n laying out the ditches and choosing the tile, probable future work. We may safely expend in drainage a sum which will make the land cost not more than good land not needing drainage. We have not reached the time when "thorough drainage" will be profitable on much Illinois land.

Often the first work will be to open straighten, deepen or widen the natural water courses, even if these be along roads or on the land of others. In planting, when there is much to be done, or where there are special difficulties, it is wise to employ a competent engineer. A careful, intelligent farmer may often do his own engineering. Carefully consider direct cause of the excess of water, whether the direct rainfall, water from below. The number and direction of drains may be much modified by this. Be sure of a good outlet. It is better to reduce depth if necessary to secure this. Usually both main and side drains should follow lowest land except increases the irritation. Sheep suffer from when this will make many curves. The apthæ on the lips and legs, and in many depth will largely depend on the nature and fatal results have followed, but in post-more slope of the land. A deep drain will generally affect land to a greater distance; will have been found in a diseased state. In flow longer and start quicker than a shallow these instances the eruption may be looked one. In very compact sub-soil increase of upon as an accidental complication with the depth does little good. Three feet is a good | more serious respiratory disorder. In Canaverage depth. As to fall no better rule can ada the apthæ have been found in connection be given for our prairie land than to get all with a living organism (amœba), which was you can, but do not stop because you have also found in the water in which the sheep but little. A line of tile absolutely level with frequently stood. Apthæ are generally asgood outlet will do much work. Uniformity of fall is desirable. If possible, avoid lessen- and insufficient nutriment, and the retific ing the fall.

age. One line will affect the soil to a con- zinc ointment is effective. siderable distance on either side, often showing a considerable effect for 100 feet on each side. Tiles of different sizes vary in capacity with the square of their diameters, except that the larger the tile the less the resistance from friction. A four inch tile will carry something more than four times as much water as will one of two inches in diam. eter. Main ditches are often laid with tile of too small size. Usually it is a mistake to lay a long line with same sized tile. At upper ends of drains even a two inch may e abundantly large. The smaller the tile

the greater the need of care in laying. Several kinds of machines have been far perfected as to do good work in digging ditches for tile under favorable circumtances. In opening the ditch the plow may ometimes be used to advantage. Most ditches are still dug with the spade. The skillful workman will make the ditch very narrow at the top. Stakes set after careful leveling are the best guide in grading. When there is a fair fall the flowing water may be relied on and satisfactory results secured. In laying the joints should be as close as possible. The ditches should not be laid near trees unless the the joints are protecte to keep out the roots. The outlet should be well protected. A box drain at the outlet is

desirable. Tile drainage, well done, may be a grea help to earth roads. The tile will not take the place of the side ditches, but should be used in addition to these. It is better to lay the tile on each side of the road, inside and below the bottom of the ditches. A good out let, of course is essential.

A Typical Beast. The following extract is taken from Mr. McCombie's description of a typical beast in 'Cattle and Cattle Breeders:"

A perfect breeding or feeding animal

should have a fine expression of counteto describe on paper. It should be mild, serene, and expressive. The animal should be fine in the bone, with clean muzzle, a tail like a rat, and not ewe-necked; short on the legs. He should have a small, well put on head, prominent eye, a skin not too thick nor too thin, should be covered with silky hair, to the touch like a lady's glove; should have a good belly to hold his meat; should be straight backed, wellribbed up and well-ribbed home; his hook-bones should not be too wide apart The wide-hooked animal, especially a cow after calving always has a vacancy between the hook-bones and the tail, and a want of the most valuable part of carcass. I detest to see hook-hones too wide anart: they should correspond with the other proportions of the body. A level line should run to tail. He should be well on at the tail, free of patchiness there and all over, with deep thighs, that the butcher may get his second round and prominent brisket; deep in the fore-rib, with a good purse below him, which is always worth \$5 to him in the fore-breast, with equal covering of fine flesh over his carcass, so valuable to the butcher. His outline ought to be such that if a tape is stretched from the fore-shoulder to the thigh and from the back to the extremity, there the line should lie close, with no vacancies, and without a void; the line should fill from the hook to the tail. From the shoulder-blade to the head should be well filled up, as we say, good in the neck vein. These remarks as to the quality and proportions a beast should possess are set down, and not in good order. just as they struck me at the time. Thick legs, thick skin, and bristly hair, always

Grazing Stock After Haying.

point to sluggish feeders.

In answer to the question "Is it profitable to allow stock to run in the fields after hayng?" the Cultivator says: Speaking from onr own experience we should say not. It will doubtless be found more profitable to feed a ration of grain daily and keep horses, cattle and sneep at pasture than to turn them upon mowing lots after having and permit them to run there until the ground is covered with snow. Where animals are turned upon newly-seeded land they will pull up and destroy a sufficient number of grass roots to perceptibly diminish the crop the following year. Horses and sheep will crop the grass so closely to the roots as to weaken them and prevent so vigorous a growth as would otherwise be obtained. If those who have never seen the experiment tried will fence off a small portion of a field or pasture, keeping the stock from the unfenced portion, and note the condition of the grass the following season, they will be surprised at the result Upon the grazed portion the grass will not start so early in the spring, and will be found much shorter and more uneven than the unfed portions, particularly if the sea son is unfavorable. As a rule it will be much better economy to buy standard fertilizers where there is a lack of barn-yard manure, and raise a crop of Hungarian grass barley, rye and turnips for feeding to stock when pastures lose their freshness from frosts of autumn, rather than turn the animals into the mowing lots. There is ample time yet to prepare the ground and grow the above crops this season for late fall feeding

Aphthous Eruption in Sheep and Lambs.

Prof. Brown, Chief Veterinary Adviser of the English Privy Council, says: Serious osses sometimes occur among lambs from aphthous eruption in the lips, which prevents the young animal from sucking. The disease in the mouths of the lambs is sometimes associated with a similar eruption in the udders of the ewes, and it is not many cases possible to decide in which the disease first appears. Most probably the lambs infect their dams while sucking. On sandy soils the introduction of particles of grit onto the diseased surface considerably tem examination in such cases the lungs sociated with debility arising from exposure tion of these conditions will constitute the Our prairie soil is well suited for drain- remedial treatment. Locally the oxide of

Agricultural Items.

A WESTERN man says he keeps the swinplague from attacking his hogs by the free use of copperas, scattered all about the feeding places, and allowing them to eat all they want. Copperas is a good disinfectant, and is an astringent and a tonic. It is the sul phate of iron, and iron is a common tonic.

A FINE flock of sheep numbering 10,000, which left California four months ago, are on their way to Montana, attended by half a lozen herders and as many dogs. They cost riginally \$1.25 each, and will bring \$5 apiece n Montana. The drivers think themselves fortunate in having lost only four hundred

LARGE yields per animal mean less cost in naking them. If a man can get 400 pounds of butter from one cow in a year it will certainly cost less than it would to get that mount from two cows in the same time. The food from which the butter is directly derived may be the same in both cases. though probably it is not; but while that food being converted into butter, we have in ne case to support the body of one cow, and in the other the bodies of two cows. Then there is the extra investment and the extra labor of milking and caring for two instead of one all of which makes quite an increase in th

THE N. E. Farmer, speaking of the advantin good repair, says: "There is a great deal of repairing on a farm that may be done on rainy days, if one has a room and suitable tools. Sleds may be shod, stone boats made, farm gates made or repaired, fence post holed and sharpened ready to use when an old one gets rotten and breaks. Many railroad

cost of producing milk.

don't have as much as an extra stake for their

rule that young animals gain more rapidly in proportion to the food consumed has an apparent exception in young pigs. As soon as old enough to be fed they are given a diet so plentiful and rich that their weak digestive organs are heavily overtasked. This is especially true where corn is the staple feed, as as it is in large sections of the country. Corn, as a main feed, should be tabooed until they are a year old. By this time their digestive organs will acquire power to digest even the richest food. If fed while young with oats or barley meal in summer and a little corn meal as cold weather approaches, the pig's health will be unimpaired and his largest gain made

Che Poultry Pard.

MATING VARIETIES OF FOWLS

Many poultry men-those who supply oultry and eggs to the market-are of the opinion that the improved breeds generally possess greater utility if crossed with each other. The idea is, we presume, that most of the popular varieties have been bred for some special purpose, and by combining two varieties possessed of a special characteristic the result would be fowls possessing both Thus some varieties are noted for laying others for great growth and a faculty to lay on flesh, other are non-setters, while other again have the setting instinct so strong as to be a positive nuisance. With a view of helping poultry keepers who prefer crossing their fowls, Mr. Stephen Beale, an English authority on such matters, gives the following advice as to the mating of the different families with others.

Andalusians.—Very good layers of large white eggs, fairly hardy, but not very first rate for the table. To improve the laying qualities they should be crossed with Leghorns or the Minorcas, the latter prefer red. Mating with black Hamburgs would be beneficial so far as the number of eggs laid is concerned, but the size of the egg would be much reduced. In order to improve the table properties crossing with the Houdan would do the least harm to them as layers Brahmas.-Large birds, moderate in

table qualities, flesh not rich, but plentiful though chiefly on the thighs. They are layers of small, but rich, buff colored eggs; they lay well in winter. To improve the laying qualities alone, crossing with the Houdan or Minorca is best; to affect both the laying and the edible properties, with the Langshan o the Plymouth Rock. The best cross for the improvement of the table qualities is with the Dorking, but this injuriously influence the laying. The progeny of this latter cros are large, with the flesh more on the body than in the pure bred Brahma, and of good quality. The birds are also hardy and rapid owers. In America, where the is for yellow flesh, the Brahma meets this demand, and the best breeds to mate with i

are the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte either as layers or in quality of flesh, and there are few crosses that would not effect an improvement. For all-around purposes the best cross would be the Langshan, the Plymouth Rock or the Scotch Greys; for the the Minorca, and for the table fowls the Dorking or Creve would be of the greatest service. I must say, however, that I cannot recommend the use of the Cochin for economic poultry breeding, and no one should attempt to keep them where profit is regardbe made of them, then the crosses recomcheaper in the long run to procure fresh birds of other and more suitable breeds.

Dorkings .- This is the fowl of all our less bone and offal, and at the same time

PROF. STEWART says the old process linsee neal is preferable to feed with dry fodder ecause it contains a little more oil. But thin cakes, now made, contain only about half the oil of the older style of cakes. These thir cakes do not contain more than five or six per The analysis given by the Omaha company is the formula for new process linseed meal. The new process meal is a very valuable food The oil is not very important; that is easily supplied by corn meal in the ration. This contains 4.8 per cent of oil (about as much as the old process linseed meal of the present), and its starch takes the place of oil in the ecretion of milk and laying on fat. This new process meal is so rich in albuminoids that a very little balances a food deficient in nitro

Cochins.-Large boned birds, not good production of layers, with the Leghorn or ed. If they are in stock and the best must mended may be adopted; but it will be

CREVES .- This is a variety of the French breeds and specially known as a first class table fowl. It is large in body, with the flesh on the breast, but is not a good layer, and does not thrive well on a cold or damp soil. The table qualities would be difficult to improve, and it would scarcely be worth while to resort to crossing except to secure stamina, or where black legs are objected to In the latter case the best cross would b Dorking. If the game breeds-especially the brown reds-are used the produce are very fine table fowls, but the size is reduced a compared with the Creve itself, though many regard this as compensated for by the improvement in the firmness and flavor of the flesh. To improve the laying qualities using the Houdan would do the least harm in other respects, but the increase in the laying would not be great. By using a Leghorn or a Minorca the fecundity would be greatly improved, but the laying qualities would be corespondingly injured.

English breeds which for size and quality of flesh is the best for table purposes. It is large in body, deep in breast, where the flesh principally is, being of very fine texture and quality, but it is not agood layer. While the Dorking can be called hardy on a dry light soil, it cannot stand a cold, damp place. It has white legs, on which account it is preferred by many for boiling. Crossing to improve table qualities is not often resorted to, but such crossing often takes place in order to secure the needed stamina. As I have alages gained by keeping the tools on the farm | ready stated, it is put with the Brahma, but this is always to improve the latter. For table purposes the very best cross that can made with the Dorking is to put a brown-red game cock to some colored Dorking hens. for that secures a greater richness of flesh. companies keep bridges constantly on hand, produces birds that are much hardier and all ready to transport and set up when old easier to rear than are the Dorkings. For ones burn or get unsafe, yet many farmers table fowls I do not think this cross can be

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urpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs, urn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The be tock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred, better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, as, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and tametic a realfangating gate, and the nectost-beauting force.

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.



surpassed. Mating with the Houdan would **DEVON CATTLE** improve the laving qualities a little, with the least injury to the others.

GAME.-Bred in the first instance for fighting purposes, these fowls are now one of the best breeds we have for the table, having only one fault-namely, that they are small in size. On many tables, where size is a consideration, they are much too small; but where this is not so, then there can be no better variety than the game. The flesh is fine in texture, is rich in flavor, is all on the right place-the breast-and, considering the size of the fowl, it is wonderfully plentiful. For increasing the size, the best cross is that mentioned in the last paragraphnamely, with the Dorking; but game can be Clydesdale and Engcrossed with Creve, La Fleche or Houdans and with nearly if not quite as successful a result. This breed is not regarded as a good layer, and it is not desirable to breed it for the production of layers. HAMBURGS.—The Hamburgs are noted as

exceptionally good layers, but the eggs are small, too small for ordinary market pur poses. The blacks and the silver spangled produce the largest eggs, and it will be found that they are the best for commercial purposes. Hamburgs are hardy when they have an extensive run, but they do not answer well in confinement, and unless they can be given their liberty it is inadvisable to keep them. They are small in size, but their flesh is in the right place-on the body. To retain the prolificacy, and at the same time to increase the size of the eggs, the best crosses are with the Andalusians, the Leghorns o the Minorcas. A black Minorca cock mated with black Hamburg hens produces a hardy and most prolific fowl.

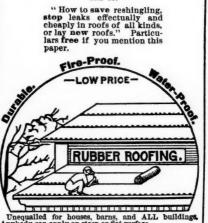
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has established itself in Detroit, and is now pre pared to furnish on rea sonable terms the Best Fruit Evapor in the World, ranging in price from \$77 to \$450 each, and evapo-rating from 10 to 100 bush-els per day. These port-

els per day. These portables machines are constructed of several thicknesses of iron, interlined with non-radiating material; are entirely fire-proof, will wear for years and cannot get out of repair; they never were equalled for cheapness, economy of labor and fuel. The world has never equaled the quality of the fruit; the same flavor and color are maintained when evaporated as when green. Larger sized machines are manufactured upon order, evaporating one thousand bushels of fruit per day. We can have these machines on your farm in operation on short notice. Each Machine will evaporate, within ten or twelve days, enough fruit to pay for itself. Each machine guaranteed as represented. Over 500 premiums have been awarded the Plummer Evaporator, including the last four World's Fairs. Send for Descriptive Circular to

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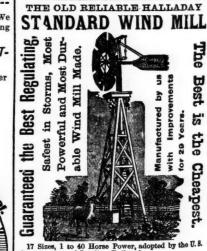
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The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair the World's Fair at New Orlesns, the Royal Society of Free

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F REVERSIBLE SHARE PLOWS KING'S IMPROVED



FENCES E CHEAPEST and BEST FARMERS





A New York firm, Messrs. De Long, Mayer & Co., who are interested in the exportation of apples to Great Britain, send the following suggestions relative to the packing, marking, and the varieties best uited for the markets of that country: The demand for American apples in Great

Forticultural.

SHIPPING APPLES ABROAD.

Britain has increased of late years to such an extent that, for the season beginning August, 1885, and ending May, 1886, the total aents to the three principal ports, Liv. erpool, London, and Glasgow, aggregated 662,000 barrels. The magnitude of the business has attracted the attention of many who have no means of ascertaining the requirements for its proper transaction, and rous inquiries have been addressed to us for information. These facts induce us to believe that instructions as to the proper course to be pursued will be welcome to a large number of people throughout the apple growing district. PACKING.

The most important point to be observed

is the packing. The barrels should be new ones made for the purpose. The filling should be done on a platform of boards, and not on the ground. All wormy or bruised fruit should be rejected. The size is not a matter of prime importance. The first laver of apples should be very fine, and uniform in size, should be placed in a barrel stems down, as the bottom becomes the head when the barrel is filled; the remainder should be poured in from baskets, care being used not to bruise any in the operation, and the barrel be well shaken after each basketful until it appears full. More should then be placed on top projecting at least half the thickness of an apole above the top of the chime of the barrel, the head placed on these apples, and with a screw press gently forced into the barrel. The barrel must be well nailed, and ining hoops nailed around both the heads to keep them in place.

The shipping mark must be put on the

head of the barrel, and it is a matter of small importance what that mark is. A plain stencil is far the best—the plainer the better, but shippers who send often must remember not to use their brand except for the best parcels. If they wish to send fruit that is not up to their standard it is better to vary their mark, as a reputation for good packing is easily established by any shipper, but may be destroyed entirely if the same brand is used on a barrel of inferior fruit. Some brands of fruit hardly need to be shown at the sales, so well has their reputation be-EXPENSE OF SHIPPING.

The freight to New York varies. Shippers

can say more about that than we can. The freight to Liverpool is usually about 3s., English money, per barrel, sometimes less, seldom more. There is a statutory charge of "Dock and Town Dues," etc., amounting to about 15 or 20 cents per barrel, making the entire expense, without the commission, in round figures about \$1 00 per barrel. WHAT TO SEND.

Almost any good keeper will do to go over. Apples of the frail nature of Astrachans will not stand the voyage, but the list of those that will do is a long one: Baldwin, Seeks, Pomeroys, Jonathans, Russets, Kings, Phenix, Spitzenburgs, Swaars, Greening, Spies, Gravensteins and Newton Pippins all do well. Some shippers send all kinds and think that is the best plan; the trip across is now made in such a short time that apples keep very well, if

if they are sound when shipped and not

over-ripe.

The Tomato. Medically considered there can be no doubt that, while we cannot expect its health-imparting properties to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, yet its action upon the system is attended with beneficial results, since analyists and members of the medical profession have said that the fruit is exceedingly wholesome, and used freely, either raw or cooked, must of necessity do a vast amount of good. Besides all this it is admitted that it does act in a stimulating manner upon the liver, and if for no other reason than this it becomes invaluable as an article of diet, and especially so in hot seasons when the liver is more inclined to become sluggish. Another point whilst in this line of thought which should not be overlooked, is this, it is easy, very easy, of digestion, and may therefore be freely partaken of even by invalids without hindrance or fear. Cauliflowers and French beans, according to one authority, take two hours to digest; the tomato takes about the same time; and as this time is very short indeed, it is rendered more valuable especially on this account. Two facts have been brought out by a popular writer in connection with this popular fruit. In 1828 and the following year the tomato in the States was almost detested, and yet within ten years from these dates every possible variety of pill and balm was guaranteed to be an essence or extract of tomato. This is the way of the world, and yet after all who is able to explain her freaks? It was also a strange coincidence that upon its introduction into our own country it was by the members of the medical profession, in one sense proscribed to-

simply as an ornament and for show, and to tell the cottagers that it was an almost in valuable article of diet would to them be bu folly. This fact is also referred to by Park inson as being existent in his own day since he speaks of it as a fruit grown in this country for curiosity only. As a frui it was frequently mentioned by botanists in the 16th century. In Italy it has been cultivated for years upon an extensive scale, es pecially for the markets of Naples and

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led in France, shortly before the Revolution,

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but a few years ago the same might have

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Rome; in fact now vast tracts of land ar

Sent on trial to

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21-1tam-7t Why bother with a ridging horse or ticking mare, when their value can be docubled by an operation? J. W. He is makes a specialty of this work. He is indorsed by leading returnary surgeons and horseman as without a superior. He handles a ridging as

job. He spays the mare from J. W. LUCAS, BATTLE CREEK, mr23eow26t

Forticultural.

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the 16th century. In Italy it has been cul-

devoted solely to its production, and with shade. This in connection with the absen hard to believe that no other plant has become popular within so short time as the tomato. Writing in 1881 Wiliam Iggulden stated that so popular has the tomato become that it is not unusual for a London fruit salesman to dispose of a ton of tomatoes in a day; now it might surprise him to learn that it is nothing unusual for a salesman to dispose of from three to five tons daily, the produce principally of the greennouse, and to continue at this rate day after day through the season. Here we may remark that the consignments from the Channel Islands now amount to the enormous output of from 15 to 20 tons daily, and this has not only been kept up, but will also continue at the same rate, and more, for some times to come. If all that has been said from a dietic point of view concerning the toma to be true, we have but to add that they who go in for its culture are doing a good work in more ways than one.-Horticultural

Wireworms.

There is no plague in a garden more destructive than this little industrious, though slothful-looking insect. Where they abound home. whole crops are destroyed in a few hours. is the packing. The barrels should be new and if a solitary specimen gets into a pot of carnations it will not only destroy those which it finds there, but if undiscovered will go through all the pots on the ground. One might almost think that a pair of car nations would feed a score of them for a month: but it attacks the root, eats its way upwards to the pith, kills the plant, and makes off for another. When turned up or disturbed the wireworm seems half asleep, and very slow in its movements. They are rarely seen to progress much, but they must be rapid travelers, or one could not do a tithe of the mischief it accomplishes. The age, yet always palatable. only way to destroy them is to catch them: their shelly hides defy ordinary means of destruction. Salt and lime water are of no use whatever. We have tried boiling water, but they can stand water of a high temperature without any apparent ill effects. To extinnate them a crop must be sacrificed. By thrusting carrots into the ground many may be caught; every time you pull up the carrot you will find some sticking to it, eating their way in. The common daisy harbors them exceedingly, and we have seen beds planted round the edges with daisies on purpose to not to use their brand except for the best draw them from better things. Lettuces parcels. If they wish to send fruit that is also entice them, and the very day after not up to their standard it is better to vary planting out you may see the leaves flag of all that are attacked. The place should inis easily established by any shipper, but may stantly be disturbed, and the worms destroybe destroyed entirely if the same brand is ed. Plant other lettuces in their places, and no crop, set boys to fork the soil over and catch them at so much per hundred, for they are unlike almost all other pests, and must get through the earth with great rapidity. If there be but a solitary one in the locality he can only be detected by the mischief he can say more about that than we can. The has done, and frequently they are not to be found near the site of their operations, but, perhaps, at the very root of the next plant. Heaps of rotted turf, the most useful of all Dock and Town Dues," etc., amounting soils for potted plants, are very much infested generally, and we have known several good plant-growers to pass every particle of the mold in which they pot their plants through their hands before using it; such is

wireworm .- Dublin Farmers' Gazette.

their natural and well-founded dread of the

The Way to Water a Lawn. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer

"Having a nice grass plat 30 by 70 feet, which began to look parched and dry in the July drouth, I began to sprinkle it with a hose-pipe nearly every evening, wetting the grass, half an inch or so of the earth, according to the time I had after returning home at night. On one occasion I was called away and left the water running from the hastily dropped pipe, until morning. The water doubt that, while we cannot expect its it to a puddle. I have continued the evening spraying almost daily until now, Aug. 12th. ills that flesh is heir to, yet its action upon But the grass is still quite brownish, except the system is attended with beneficial re- where accidentally wet through; there it is a beautiful green, and growing luxuriantly medical profession have said that the fruit is through receiving no water since. Probably exceedingly wholesome, and used freely, the rest of the plat has received twice as either raw or cooked, must of necessity do much water in the aggregate. What is put on the surface at night dries out the next is admitted that it does act in a stimulating day, and the deeper roots, getting none, are nearly all dead, and the above-ground portion is of a brown shade and has little life." In commenting on the above the Prairie

Farmer says: "When irrigating the soil in a plant pot, or flower bed, in the garden or field, and whether with watering pot, or hose, or ditches, soak the soil deeply and but seldom, instead of a frequent surface sprinkling. In the former case the amount of water will go much farther and do more good. The frequent surface sprinkling packs and bakes the crust, eausing it to exclude the vivifying air; and it does not reach down to the mass this account. Two facts have been brought of rootlets that supply the life-blood of the plants. And the same amount of water put once down far into the soil, lasts much longer than if frequently applied in wetting down only one to three inches. Further, if only lightly watered, the "working rootlets," those that gather sap, are developed only near the surface, and are constantly liable to be parched to death by a day or two of extra hot sunshine."

How to Tell Ripe Watermelons.

If any one pretends to know an infalilble rule on this subject, he ought not to hide when he tells it, for nobody would be offended. Among the rules now taught may

since he speaks of it as a fruit grown in edge. These pimples never appear on those this country for curiosity only. As a fruit that are not ripe or have been prematurely it was frequently mentioned by botanists in pulled.

Sometimes the desirable pale yellow color

an increasing output every year, it is not of pimples will readily tell the experience eye how the color was produced. If the skin will readily peel, leaving a hard, shelly appearance, it is a good indication that a melen is rine; and also if it has a dull brown appearance. All these signs are rarely seen at the same time, but the

Orchids in the Tropics,

the ripeness of a melon.

presence of any one is sufficient to indicate

In the topics the finest orchids are often found in the tons of the highest trees at such an elevation that they can only be reached by cutting down the tree, while few are seen in the lower shades of the forest, which are singularly bare of bloom. Perched high in air and shaded by the foliage of the tree upon which it grows, the orchid makes its home, and the perilous experiences of collectors in their attempt to find some new and rare species would fill volumes. Instances are not uncommon of expert collectors having been sent thousands of miles across the ocean to some remote part of South America, India or the Malayan archipelago to secure some orchid of which specimen or two may have been brought

Radishes.

A correspondent of Farm and Garden sums up the results of his summer's experi ence with radishes as follows:

"I tried Chartier and also Mammoth Ro radish. To judge from a single trial with both, I would call them decidedly distinct The Chartier did not do very well with me the Mammoth Rose, which I find identical with the Shepherd, proves to be a most magnificent variety of gigantic proportions tender in every stage of growth, even when young, but gradually getting stronger with

"The French Breakfast is an extreme quick-growing sort. I have eaten them in twenty-four days after sowing; but they must be used as soon as large enoughwhich is also small enough-as they always get pithy after a very few days. People who like a mild radish, should try the White Turnip summer radish and the Half Long Strassbury, both excellent sorts. For a strong, smarty, yet tender sort, I can find none better than the Yellow Summer radish (also turnip rooted), tender, even when grown to considerable dimensions. The Long Scarlet is also a fine sort for quick, sandy soils and very tender. The Chartier and the Mammoth Rose (or Shepherd) are decidedly later than any of the others-contrary to the claims of their respective introducers-but are in edible condition for long time.

"Chemical manures seem to agree with the radish crop. At least I can grow them by these pests of the garden. to perfection on my light, poor soil, with no other but Mapes potato fertilizer and nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. It is said that the crop exhausts the soil more than almost any other, and no vegetable should be planted on a piece of ground, just cleaned from radishes, without liberal manuring."

The Bartlett pear (originally Williams' Bonchretien, and well deserving the name sound core, for it never rots at the centre). has the remarkable quality of admitting picking when half grown or more, and ripening within doors. This year the trees bore an unusually heavy crop, and the proper thinning not having been done in time, a tree which threatened to break under its heavy load, was relieved of a part when the pears were about half grown, taking them off so as to thin the remaining crop equally over the tree. The gathered specimens measured about two and a half inches long, or slightly more, and two inches cross diameter. They were gathered on th 6th of August, and placed in the dark. They began to turn yellow and soften about the 16th, and were all ripe on the 20th, or were as melting in texture as full grown specimens, with the usual red blush, and they were nearly, but not quite, as good in quality. The chief benefit was to those which remained on the tree, which had a chance without crowding to attain their full

size. - Country Gentleman. FLORICULTURAL.

THE sales of cut flowers in New York las veer reached \$3 000 000. On New Year's Day \$200,000 worth were sold.

THE following simple method of growing Tuberoses has been found successful: Keep them in paper bags in a cool place till May, then plant them in good soil in the garden There they grow steadily and hardily, producing stoutflower spikes till the autumn when the plants are taken up and potted. Plants thus treated flower splendidly, twelve to twenty blooms on a stem, and afford a valuable supply for cutting for an unusually

A CORRESPONDENT of Vick's Magazine has trouble with her roses, which blacken and burst from the bottom of the bud. The trouble with these rose buds was caused by the excessive heat, which had the effect of causing the flowers to open rapidly, and at the same time the outer petals were somewhat dry and stuck together by their own moisture and that of the dew, making a firm exterior covering that would not part, hence the buds burst at the bottom.

THE Freesia is a comparatively recent addition to our list of bulbous plants but bids fair to become a very popular one. Its flowers are of delicious fragrance, and it forces well for holiday flowering. It is a nature of Guernsey and increases rapidly under cultivation. When the flowers are ed about the middle of August, on shallow tables in the greenhouse in light, very rich. sandy soil. Water must be carefully applied until they have commenced to grow freely, when it may be given to them in copious quantities. Manure water once a week will he heneficial as soon as the flower spikes make their appearance. To keep up a constant supply of flowers, the bulbs must be

MATTER of a slow, gradually decomposing tivated for years upon an extensive scale, es- is produced prematurely by turning this nitrogenous nature is the most suitable for pecially for the markets of Naples and part of the melon to the sun for a day or two; violets. Decaying leaves from the mois-Rome; he fact now vast tracts of land are but the yellow thus produced is of deeper ture, the gases evolved, and the human

plante i at intervals of two weeks.

formed afford the essential stimulus of rootaction and food supplies in an acceptable form. Violets thrive admirably in leaf soil alone, attaining a surprising luxuriance and perfection of bloom. Leaf soil, or leaves about half reduced, may be used as manure to the extent of one-third that of the soil: a dressing three inches thick being mixed with the top six inches of the soil in which violets are to be planted for making and completing their growth, is suitable for ground needing liberal enrichment, less for soils that are in good heart. For plants in pots it may be used to the extent of half in mixture with lumpy loam, and the addition of a sixth part of rather lumpy charcoal, but abundant supplies of water are then neces-

Roses, says Mr. D. Gilmore in the Horti-

cultural Times, London, England, cannot have too much manure; but do not, please. rush away with the idea that I advocate your getting a load of fresh stable manure and planting your roses in that. Ne gardener would do this, of course; but many would what is nearly as bad, and that is to place fresh manure in such a position that the roots of the newly-planted roses would be in son why this is bad practice, and that is that fresh manure will rot the roots, and particularly if they happen to be dormant, as is the case when most roses are planted. Half soil and half manure is not too rich for roses. The few pot Tea roses we grow are all potted in old sods and cow manure in equal parts, both well-decayed. This is the first eason they have been so treated, and they are far finer and healthier than I ever re. nember to have seen them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World says: For several years I had great rouble to keep the slugs from eating my dahlias. As a matter of fact, they destroyed some plants for me every year, and this went on until I read that a correspondent ecommended the planting of lettuce plants between the dahlias, as slugs would eat the lettuce in preference to the dahlias. This I have found to be quite true, for now, as soon as I put out my dahlias, I put lettuce between them, and I save my flowers by this simple means. But I am careful to have lettuce plants large enough and sufficient'in number to satisfy them. In fact, l give them something to bite at, and if they have cleared off one lot (which they do if the weather is damp) before the dahlias have grown up out of their reach I put out some more. After I have provided for my enemies in this way I can go to bed and 84 North Pennsylvania street, one of the forget my dahlias, as I know they will be most pleasantly situated halls in the city, safe, so far as the slugs are concerned. I with good ventilation and plenty of light. found it was not very pleasant after pur- The society headquarters will be at the chasing new dahlias to have them destroyed Occidental Hotel, corner of Washington

Received.

J. C. VAUGHN'S attractive little cata logue of bulbs for autumn planting contains price lists of all our early bulbs, and those used for forcing, with directions for planting and culture. 42 LaSalle St., Chicago.

PETER HENDERSON, the veteran seed grower, is out with a handsome catalogue ef bulbs for fall planting, which is profusely illustrated. Seeds and small fruits are also

ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., furnish a descriptive catalogue of select Roses, which is worth sending for if one has even a few roses to grow. Directions for planting and care are given. This firm makes roses a specialty.

JOHNSON & STOKES, of Philadelphia, Pa. announce their readiness to furnish their enstomers with seeds for the farm and garden, early bulbs of all sorts, and all the standard small fruits. Address them at 219 new members and distribution of badges; Market St.

THE American Cultivatior says: Our markets are now largely supplied with Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery. It is attractive in ap-pearance, but not so crispy or so well-flavore i as that grown in Belmont and Arlington. There is little call for celery here until September, or until the retail demand starts up lively for poultry and game. Michigan growers seem to have their celery ready for market several weeks before our local grow We have seen small lots of Michigan elery here in June.

Horticultural Notes.

A. M. PURDY predicts that evaporated fruits will rule very high before spring, owing to the fact that last season's crop was well cleaned out last spring, and that on account of low prices many who formerly dried fruits largely, have entirely neglected the business this year.

W. B. ANDRUS, of Watson, Allegan Co., has the Tetofsky apple growing on low, rich ground, and finds it a valuable culinary variety, a good bearer under such conditions. and quite hardy. It hears well on all soils suitable for orchard growth when top-worked on the Siberian crab.

EXPERIMENTS with vegetable seeds at the Missouri Experiment Station go to show that he large seed growers furnished seeds which erminate and are true to name: while most of the seed dealers generally supplied seeds many of which did not germinate at all, with varieties badly mixed or not true to name.

MR. STEARNS trains his Niagara grape vines, of which he has 300, on trellises of three wires in a horizontal plane, being supported by oss-pieces fastened to stakes about a yard high. By this method, the foliage is above, and protects the fruit hanging below from the direct rays of the sun. Worden is another favorite here, ripening ten days or more earlier than Concord, and being at least its equal in quality and productiveness. Many of the finest clusters of all varieties are bagged early in the season, to protect from birds, insects and rot. Simple manilla grocer's sacks are used, being closed over the clusters around the stem by small pins.

J. N. STEARNS, of Kalamazoo, told a reporter how he secures his plums against the ravages of the curculio. He says: "I do not jar, but I have a method which is easier and apparently more effective. As soon as the petals drop, I go through the orchard, and dust on each tree, so as to cover foliage and fruit, quicklime that has been slaked to a powder with water containing a little carbolic acid, a pint of the latter to a pailful of the former. If a rain comes soon after, the op. until after the curculio has disappeared. I DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELLWANGER & BARRY

treat my peach and cherry orchards in

the same way, and am never seriously

troubled with curculio on either of these

fruits. I have tried this method for several

years now, and have always been successful.

Of course it simply prevents the insects from

depositing their eggs and does not kill them

MR. J. N. STEARNS, of Kalamazoo, who

has a fine fruit farm at South Haven, raises

about 15 varieties of peaches, which embrace

season of three months or more. The va

rieties that are most successful as here grown

are as follows, naming them in the order of

ripening: Alexander, Louise, Beatrice, Hale's

Early, Mountain Rose, Early Crawford, Barn

ard, Jaques Rareripe, Hill's Chili, Golden

Drop, Smock. Of these Mt. Rose is Mr.

Stearns' favorite; it is a beautiful high color-

ed peach of fine flavor, and brings better

prices than Crawford's Early. It is said to

have originated in Morris County, N. J. The

tree is vigorous and very productive. The

fruit on all varieties except Crawford is thin-

ned when about the size of hickory nuts,

three-fourths of the young peaches being

frequently taken off. Much trouble is had

ecause of the rot, which is very prevalent

during warm, wet weather. Wherever an

abrasion of the skin occurs there the disease

appears, and rapidly spreads through the

whole substance of the fruit. These "spot-

ted" peaches are picked off as fast as they are

Apiarian.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEP-

ERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. Frank L. Dougherty, Secretary of the

Society, notifies us that it will hold its 17th

annual convention October 12, 13 and 14,

1886, at Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting

will be held in Pfafflin's Music Hall, 82 and

and Illinois streets, in the heart of the city.

and but a short distance from the hall

The regular rate of this hotel is \$3 per day.

Special rates for those in attendance at the

The Northwestern Bee-keepers' Society,

the Indiana State, the Eastern Indiana

with various county and joint societies will

meet in union with the North American

Society, making it one of the most favor-

able meetings of beekeepers ever held

in the country. Everything possible will

be done to make the meeting pleasant and

entertaining. An earnest, cordial invitation

Secretary Dougherty also sends us the

Forenoon Session, 10 A. M.-Convention

called to order. Address of welcome by

Gov. I. P. Gray. Response by the presi-

dent, H. D. Cutting. Welcome to the city,

Mayor Calib S. Denny. Thanks, Dr. C. C.

Miller, president of the N. W. Society.

Calling the roll of members of last year.

Payment of annual dues. Reception of

reports of secretary and treasurer. An-

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M., Special Busi-

ness .- Annual address of the president;

'Bee Studies," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricul-

tural College, Michigan: "Apicultural

Journalism," John Aspinwall, Barrytown,

N. Y.; "Bee Literature," Thomas G. New-

man, Chicago, Ill.; Subject for discussion,

Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.—Announce-

ments. Miscellaneous business. Discus-

sion of questions that may have accumulated

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY.

Morning Session, 9 A. M.-Announce

ments. Communications. Call of N. W.

Society to elect officers. Election of officer

of Indiana State Society. Call to order.

'Rendering Comb into Beeswax," C. P.

Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., "Foul Brood." A.

J. King, New York. Selection of place for

holding meeting in 1887. Election of of-

Afternoon session, 2 P. M .- Announce

ments. Miscellaneous business. "Beekeep

ing and Apiculture," Prof. N. W. McLain

U. S. Apicultural Station, Aurora; "Feed-

ing Bees for Winter," Jos. McNeill. Hud-

son, N. Y.; "Wintering," Dr. B. Mason,

Wagon Work, Ohio; subject for discussion

"Is the Use of Foundation Necessary in

Modern Bee Culture?" "Are Perforated

Honey Boards a Success?" Unassigned

THIRD DAY-THURSDAY.

Morning Session, 9 A. M .- Announce

nents. Miscellaneous business. Com-

nunications. "A Talk on Hives." James

Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.; "Reversible

Hives and Frames," J. E. Pond, J., North

Attleboro, Mass.; "Drones and Drone

Comb," W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville,

Mich.; Reports of vice-presidents; "Prog-

ress of Beekeeping in Indiana," Jonas

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M.—Announce-

ments. Miscellaneous business. Expla-

nation of various articles on exhibition.

Many good things are yet to be added to

the programme not sufficiently developed to

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c.

Scholl, Lyons Station, Ind.

Has "Apis Americana" been reached?

programme arranged for the meeting, which

FIRST DAY-TUESDAY.

is extended to all.

ouncements.

during the day.

ficers.

convention will be \$1 50 per day.

noticed and thrown away.

but it saves the fruit just the same."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUNT HOPE NURSERIES Nursery Stock-Fall of 1886

These nurseries, established nearly half a century ago and still under the same management, offer for Fall planting, the largest, most complete, and carefully cultivated collections in the United States of Fruit Trees, Standard and Dwarf.

Grapes, All the best, including the famous new Gooseberry Industry.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Hoses, of every class, the finest in cultivation.

Hardy Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c.

Catalogue sent to all regular customers free. To others; No. 1 Fruits, 10c.; No. 2 Ornamental Trees, &c., dillustrated, Ibc.; No. 3 Strawberries, No. 4 Wholesale, No. 5 Roses, free.

To the first of A live and Hall. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are contally invit at to inspect this superior correspond with us, before pla 1 g their Orders for the coming Fall.

No. 5 Roses, free.

RUSSIAN GOOD NEWS to HORSE OWNERS

A Sure Cure For Heaves. HEAVE

These celebrated Powders are made from a recipe of a noted Prussian Veterinary Surgeon, and have been thoroughly tested for the past four years in this country. They are composed of pure vegetable mendles, and are a safe and sure cure for HEAVES, and all aliments from which heaves arise, such as Ooughs, Colds, Lung Fever, Loss of Appetite, Episcotic, Pink Eye, Distemper. As a Blood Purifier they have no equal. Ask your Druggiet for Prussian Heave Powders. If he does not keep them, have him order some at once, or order yourself. Price, 60c per package, prepaid by mail. Address, mentioning this paper, Prussian Heave Powder Co., Baraboo, Wis. JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Detroit.

W. N. McKAY, Richland Center, Wis., says: "I have sold over 100 packages of the Prussian Heave Powders, and never had a complaint. They are a good thing."

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very bes makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost.
Just look at the prices below and judge for your-



veighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20



ize of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.



clighe from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons)

Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER one Year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platform. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in

Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must Address a'l orders to

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UNION NURSERIES Kalamazoo, Mich. ESTABLISHED - -

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\$6:25 a. m. ... Atlantic Express. ... \$6:25 a. m.

\$12:05 m. ... Fast Express. ... \$1:45 p. m.

*5:50 p. m. London Accommodation. *5:50 p. m.

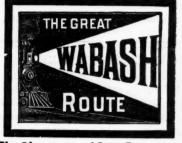
\$12:00 mid. New York & Boston Ex'p

night(Limited)...... §Daily. *Except Sunday. Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.-Announce-WM. ROBINSON,
Mich. & Southw'n Pass. Ag't, Detroit, Mich. nents. Miscellaneous business. Discussion of questions in question box. Social

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F. CHANDLER, Commerce G. P. & T. Ag't, St. Louis, Mo. Michigan Central Railroad.

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*6.00 p m
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*11.45 a m
*6.00 a m
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Cincinnati Express... \$2.00 p m
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\$8.45 p m *8.45 p m \$1.05 p m \$5.20 p m \$8.05 a m tlantic Express..... \$6.10 a m Accommodation
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TBXcept Monday.

CHAS. A. WARRHN,
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May 31, 1886. Detroit. Chicago, Hi.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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No. 44 Larned Street, West, DETROIT, MICH.

* ** Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters reg istered, or by procuring a money order, othe wise we cannot be responsible for the money.



DETROIT THESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1886.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

FOR SIXTY DAYS.

By a special arrangement with the pub lishers of the Detroit Tribune, we are enabled to offer the FARMER and the Weekly Tribune for one year for \$1 75! This is just the cost of the white paper. This arrange ment ceases October 10th, and after that date the price of two papers will be \$2 40 as heretofore. Address orders to Michigan FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 300,763 bu., against 208,207 bu., the previous week and 327,538 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 125,875 bu. against 162.874 bu, the previous week, and 285, 126 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1, 943,127 bu., against 1,747,973 bu. last week and 914,761 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 11 was 44,872,030 bu. against 42.965,359 the previous week, and 42,248,202 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 1,906,671 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Sept. 8 were 2,191,471 bu. against 1,987,116 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 17,084,691 bu. against 5,-709,727 for the corresponding eight weeks

The past week has been a poor one for holders of wheat. Values declined more or less each day, and on Saturday the lowest points reached since the advent of the new crop were reported. It is very apparent that there is a "bear" raid on the market in progress, and when prices have been squeezed down to their lowest points, the parties in the deal, who are said to be Chicago parties, will suddenly change their tactics and do all in their power to advance prices. It looks as if the reaction point had been reached, and that values may turn upward at any moment. This week closed with spot and near futures weak and dull while later futures were firm and quite ac tive. Yesterday this market was irregular and rather weak, prices dropping 300% con futures but finally closing a little higher than last sales on Saturday. Spot was the steadiest. The visible supply was reported to have increased 21/2 millions of bu. Chicago was weak and irregular in the morning, losing a few points, but afterwards this was partially recovered. New York was dull early, but finally closed at an advance. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from September 1st to September 20th, inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 8
		White.	Red.	Red.
ept.	1	78	80	781/4
13	2	791/4	801/4	7814
66	8	78%	80%	
66	4	781/4	79%	78
66	6	7814	80	77%
66	7	7814	80	77%
66	8	79	801/6	77%
63	9	7914	79%	
44	10	80	80	781/4
66	11	7814	78%	771/2
44	13	781/4	7914	771/2
43	14	7814	78%	77
66	15	771/2	78	77
44	16	7734	7734	76
65	17	77	76%	
44	18	76%	761/4	74%
66	20	76%	7734	75

each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

77% 76%

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

77% 77% 76%

Receipts of wheat continue heavy, and for the past week the shipping demand has fallen off considerably. This has been a market have averaged about a million per strong "bear" argument. It was also estimated that the increase in the visible supply the past week would be over two millions.

Reports from European countries do not show any change in the situation. It ap- weakening of values. It is probable the repears to be a settled fact that Russia's crop ceipts will begin to fall off as soon as the is a very short one. The report of the Mar- situation becomes understood. The area ket Committee of the International Corn under oats this year was about 500,000 acres Market at Vienna states that the year's crop greater than last year, or approximately 23.in the principal grain exporting countries is, 283,630 acres. The average condition at in general, much below the average, the harvest this year, 91, indicates an average United States alone having had a very good | yield of about 26.61 bu. per acre, or say 619,wheat harvest. It is stated that in Europe 690,000 bu., against 629,409,000 bu in 1885 the average decline may be reckoned at 25 and 583,628, 000 bu. in 1884. The late crop per cent, as compared with 1885. If these is, therefore, only about 10,000.000 bu. estimates are to be relied upon, the demand under the 1885 crop, the largest on record, for wheat from the continent will be much while it exceeds the next largest crop of larger than heretofore supposed.

As to the crop of this country the area nnder winter wheat was estimated by the Goy- tion of oats has increased even faster than ernment in April last at 24,727,087 acres. the supply, and that in the face of the ex-At an average yield of 121/2 bushels per acre the out-turn of winter wheat would be 309,wheat this year was approximately 12,000,- vance than decline

000 acres, and at 11 bushels per acre the yield would be 132,000,000 bushels, and 11% bushels per acre, 138,000,000 bushels. From resent indications, the total crop will be not less than 441,000,000 bushels, against 357,112,000 bushels last year, and 512,763,-900 bushels in 1884.

The receipts of foreign and home grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Sept. 11 were 280,000 to 400,000 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight previous weeks the receipts are estimated to have been 4,420,000 bu. less than the consumption. The following statement gives the amount

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdo Total bushels Sept. 4, 1886.... 63,437,359 Total two weeks ago... Total Sept. 5, 1885... 60,756,852 56,974,459

The Liverpool market is quoted quiet with light demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 6s. 7d@6s. 8d; spring at 6s. 7d@6s 9d, and California No. 1 at 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d. per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,138 bu., against 16,749 ou. the previous week, and 9,785 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for ne week were 6,867 bu., against 7,092 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Sept. 4 mounted to 13,633,865 bu. against 13,192,649 bu, the previous week, and 7,153,963 bu, at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 441,216 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 434,448 bu., against 286,371 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 3,670,554 bu., against 4,561,243 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 16,-

254 bu. against 19,323 bu. last week and 12,-551 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn has declined slightly during the week but closed steady, No. 2 is quoted here at 43c. No. 2 at 411/c and No. 3 yellow at 42½c per bu. Very little speculative trading in this market. The Chicago market has also declined during the week, although the fear of frost scared operators a little early in the week. Towards the close, under reports of weak markets abroad, and a light shipping demand, values declined. Quotations there are 37%4@38%c for No. 2, 36¼@36%c for No. 3, and 37%@381/c for No. 2 yellow. In futures, No. 2 for October delivery is quoted at 38%c, November at 40%c, and May at 44%c per bu. The New York market is also lower, the decline averaging 1@11/c per bu. on both spot and futures. Receipts there had been very heavy, and with a light demand from shippers there Quotations there are 4s 41/4d per

was nothing to sustain prices. The Liverpool market is quoted dull with light decental for new mixed, 4s. 41/4d. for September, and 4s. 4d. for October, and 4s. 4d. for November delivery. The corn crop is now pretty well past danger of serious injury from frost. The crop is placed by the Department of Agriculture report at about 1,-600,000,000 bu., against 1,936,176,000 bu. last year and 1,795,538,433 bu. in 1883. The reserves of old corn are unusually large, and the short crop will still leave a fair supply for consumption and export, too, if the price warrants it. The quntity of corn in farmers' hands March 1, 1886, was estimated by the Government at 773,000,000 bu., or 40 per cent of the previous crop, against 675,000,-000 bu, March 1, 1885, and 512,000,000 bu.

March 1, 1884.

The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 11 was 4,627,637 bu., against 4,949,210 bu. the previous week, and 5,720,856 bu. Sept. 12. 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 9,993 bu., against 55,536 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 307,698 bn. against 2 104 -476 bu, for the corresponding weeks in 1885, The visible supply shows an increase of 321,573 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 25,476 bu., against 54,355 bu. the previous week, and 14,327 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 21,-838 bu., against 39,303 bu. the previous week, and 20,123 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 46,567 bu., against 38,184 bu. the previous week, and 13,304 bu, for same week in 1885. The market is steady but a shade lower than a week ago. Receipts have fall. en off as compared with the previous week, while shipments were large. No. 2 white are selling at 30 1/4c, No. 2 mixed at 27 1/4c, and light mixed at 291/4c per bu. Some

business was done in futures, No. 2 white in a few cases." for October delivery selling at 301/4c. The Chicago market is easy, with spot a shade higher. No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 25 1/4c, September delivery at 24 1/4c, October at 25%c, November at 27c, and May at 31%c per bu. At New York oats are less active, and there is a weaker feeling owing to heavy receipts. Prices, however, range about the same as a week ago, quotations being as follows. No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 341/4c@341/8c; No. 2 mixed, 31%@31%c. The receipts in that week for some time, while the demand for local consumption is about 600,000 to 700,-000 bu. weekly. The demand for shipment

1884 by fully 36,000,000 bushels. It should

be remembered, however, that the consump-

cessive crop of last year prices were firmer

of bushels less this year there is reason to

than for any other grain.

BUTTER. The cool weather and lighter receipts are combining to strengthen the butter market. In this market good to choice dairy commands 15@17c, and even 18c is secured for fancy packages. Creamery is scarce, and is selling at 21@23c per lb., with a cent or two more paid in some instances where the quality is very high. It is a good market to sell on as supplies of choice butter are light, while low grade stock is not wanted. The

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Chicago market is active, firm and higher. Fancy selections were advanced to 24@250 per lb, and all receipts were taken at once. Choice Iowa and Wisconsin makes and their equal were in a little more request at 17@22c. Low grades were fairly active at 7@10c for shipment East. There is some inquiry for fresh, sweet butter at 16@17c. Fancy dairies range at 14@17c, ordinary to fair grades at 11@13c. The New York market has also advanced on fancy stock, which is scarce and in demand. Good bu: ter is also selling well there, but the lower grades are weak. Of the market the N. Y. Daily Bulletin says:

"The scarcity of strictly fancy clean flavored goods continues, and 25c seems rather inside on State pails, with few western goods commanding the same price. Next grades below feel the benefit of the of perfect quality, and sell closer to supply at pretty full rates, but on marked defects in condition buyers are difficult to nanage unless they are offered quite attract tive terms. June creameries are well held and attracting some attention, though there is not much inclination to move them during the heated condition of the weather. dairy, as a rule, shows summery flavor. and cannot be placed promptly, but there i good enough demand for anything fancy fresh from the churn, and pails would probably reach 23c. Western packed goods ap pear to be rather slow, owing, in the main, to absence of attractive quality, but the few fine lots find custom at steady prices.

Quotations in that market yeste	rday were
as follows:	
EASTERN STOCK.	
BASIBAN BIOOM	
Creamery, pails, fancy	25 @ 241/4@25
Creamery, tubs, choice	23 @24
Creamery, prime	21 @221/4
Creamery, good	18 @20
Creamery, fair	15 @17
Creamery, ordinary	11 @14
Creamery, June, fine	21 @22
State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy	221/2@23
State do half-firkin tubs, choice	211/2@22
State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	19 @20
State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	15 @18
State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	11 @13
State dairy, Welsh, prime	19 @20
State dairy, Welsh, fine	17 @18
State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	15 @19
WESTERN STOCK.	
Western imitation creamery, choice.	15 @16
Western do, good to prime	12 @14
Western dairy, fine	18 @14
Western dairy, good	12 @121/2
Western dairy, ordinary	10 @11
Western factory, fancy, fresh	121/2@13
Western factory, choice	111/2@12
Western factory, fair to good	101/4@11
	0 010

Western factory, choice..... Western factory, fair to good. Western factory, ordinary.... The exports of butter from American orts for the week ending September 11 were 276,226 lbs., against 323,278 lbs. the pre vious week, and 437,963 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 829,504 lbs.

Cheese is steady and unchanged in this narket, although an advance is reported in the Chicago, New York and Liverpool markets during the week. Michigan full creams are quoted at 91/2@10c per lb. as to quality, New York at 91/4@10c, and Ohio at 8@9c Both east and west the markets have strengthened, and at Chicago full creams have made a substantial advance, with the market firm. Quotations there are 10c per lb. for cheddars, 11c for flats (two in a and 11c for Young America. box). The demand continued very active, and some houses were running behind in filling their orders. The supply is only moderate and will continue so until the September makes begin to come in. At New York the market has advanced gradually during the week, and at the close was firm for good to fancy full creams. An advance of 1s. per cwt. in Liverpool, with continued firmness, their views. The N. Y. Bulletin of Satur-

day says: "There was not a very extensive market to-day, the comparatively small supply available tending to reduce the limit of demand somewhat and many shippers appear ing to be in a somewhat stand-off mood. About all the stock will be sold, however, and without essentially changing the general range of price, though white cheese, we find, is not in as good shape as reported yesterday by apparently reliable operators and will scarcely command 10% c for special, and fancy is said to be available at 10%c. Colored of fancy grade appears to have sold at 10%@10%c, and all fresh arrivals taken. Indeed, there is no evidence that anything will be stored this week or many held over, as with the war ner weather to-day sellers are rather crowding the under grades and finding customers among shippers looking for cheap lots. Night milk skims are slow and rarely reach extreme quotations, and dead skims nominal. Ohio flats and small sized State factories continue in good favor on home account, with the latter selling at about the usual premium over shippers' rates, and even up to 11c said to be making

Quotations in that market yester	day	were
as follows:		
State factory, fancy, colored	10%	@10%
state factory, fancy, white	101/8	@10%
state factory, choice	9%	@10
state factory, prime	91/20	@ 9%
state factory, good		@ 914
State factory, medium		@ 8%
State factory, fair		@ 8%
state factory, night skims, common		@ 6
state factory, night skims, average		@ 71/2
state factory, night skims, selections.	8 (@ 81%
state dead skims		@ 5
Ohio flats, fair to good		81/4

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 63,255 boxes against 62,573 boxes the previous week and 41,038 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American having fallen off materially, the result was a ports for the week ending Sept. 15 foot up 2,789,625 lbs., against 3,851,253 lbs. the The exports for the corresponding week last year were 4,539,963 lbs. Of the exports, 1,371,960 lbs. were from Montreal. The Liverpool market is quoted firm, with quotations on American cheese at 47s. per cwt., an advance of 1s. per cwt. from

> MR. A. A. WOOD, of Saline, this State, took a number of his Merinos to the Illinois State Fair, and entered them in competition with breeders from a number of other States. He was awarded the following premiums Second on ram two years old, first on ram one year old, first and second on ram lamb, sweepstakes on ewe of any age, and sweepstakes on fine wool ewe of any age. This

the figures quoted one week ago.

Wood should try it again.

WOOL

The eastern markets are in a state of transition. The strong tone prevailing abroad in all classes of fine wools has stirred up the trade, and an increased ac tivity is noted at all important points. But nanufacturers are not yet convinced apparently that the advance in values is likely to be permanent, and they are holding back to the best of their ability. But it is becom ing more evident every day that not only will present prices be maintained, but higher ones are likely to prevail in the near future. Our manufacturers cannot go abroad for wool in the present condition of the foreign markets, and they cannot get stock on this side of the Atlantic except at outside figures. What they secure at present prices will be the cheapest they will get this season. Michigan X wool sold in New York last week at 321/c per lb.. New York State at 31c., Ohio X at 34@35c., Ohio XX at 3716 c and other grades proportionally high. The U. S. Economist of Friday says of the out-"We saw a cable to-day saving wool ha strengthened day by day since the opening of the sales at London. To-day's quotation for choicest Port Philip is 20

say 40 cents—duty 12 cents—for be it re embered that all grease wool costing cents or over pays a duty of 12 cents ound—this is a two-cent hoist on all good to choice Colonial grease wool. The then is 40 cents and 12 cents for duty, or 52 cents a pound, without adding cost of freight, commission, etc. This wool shrinks an average of fifty-two per cent., so the cost. is a dollar and ten cents a pound or more. The fact of an average of duty of twelve cents a pound in stead of ten cents in former years! Ther is nothing to interfere now in a sharp ad vance of five to ten cents a pound, as Ohio fleece should be worth now, to be on a par ity with London and Antwerp, 45 to 50 cents a pound. Our Ohio wool is fine and strong, much stronger than Australian of Montevideo, and much more valuable for many purposes. We have always stood by American wool and shall contin from now on, and we do say that all are fools who now fritter away good wool. It will bear a handsome profit—there is no chance of foreign competition, either in wool or yarns, or goods, and all such talk i idle bosh not worth the paper it is writter on. It might scare last year but it cannot act as a bogy this time. Wool and woolens bear duty rated on day of ment, and goods now made goods now made abroad from high-priced wool and goods and yarns are made to pay duty from date of shipment. No use of trying to frighten wool holders by such nonsense as that. We know a great many manufac turers have fooled away a golden opportu their go nity, but it is gone now , but it is gone now, their goods are l, and many of them have not covered with wool yet. They should be looking about or they will be in trouble. Ohio wool as we have said is low enough to ship to London, it must go higher at o earn of great movements in wool at Boston and Chicago, and it will go all along the line. Mark what we say. One wool house in Boston bought a million pounds of fleec this week in that market, so the grand sweep is commencing.

The sales of wool at Boston the past week foot up 6,195,300 lbs. of domest.c and 180,-000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 6,375,300 lbs., against 5,427,400 lbs. the previous week Prices there are about the same as in New York, with the tendency strongly in favor of higher prices. The Boston Journal of Friday says:

"Prices are firmer on all grades. The greatest advance and the most activity has been in fine washed fleeces, wools which are grown in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Michigan. These wools have been unusually low, and the strength of the market for sometime past has been on the other grades. Even at the advance, prices are still comparatively low, and we ook for a further hardening later on. In fact, the tendency on all kinds of wool is upward, and prices are now named by deal ers, which, a short time ago, would have been considered absurdly high. There are still some in the trade who are

They doubt the efficacy of the present boom upon trade in the long run. They con sider that the improvement has commenced at the wrong end; that goods, not wool, should have first felt its effects. sider that if such had been the case it might made holders of fancy goods very firm in have been better for both branches than its situation. Nevertheless, it is well for both that wool has advanced and is such good property to-day. Manufacturers will be able thereby to advance the prices of their goods. They will be obliged to do so in pro-portion to the advanced cost of the raw material. The position of wool to-day is as strong a one, at home and abroad, as the most hopeful in the trade anticipated,"

The Philadelphia market has also advanced, and is stronger now than before the advance took place. When it is remembered that prices have advanced at the London wool sales from 21/4 to 3c per lb., that dealers are buying up all the loose lots of wool they can get hold of, and that many sellers have withdrawn their wool for the present, and are holding it at higher figures, it does not look possible for prices to move any other but one way, and that is upward . When manufacturers do begin purchasing freely, and they will have to do this before long, we shall see the "boom" increased at a lively rate.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "The brilliant weather of the past week

has been of immense service to the late crops. Trade is without feature. The small deliveries have kept prices unaltered. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 42,620 quarters at 31s 3d against 70,441 quarters at 30s 10d during the corresponding week last year. Flour was dull and prices favored buyers. The market was depressed by large arrivals of low priced foreign stuff. Barley is arriving slowly, sellers are asking and advance of five shillings per quarter. previous week, and 5,639,031 lbs. two weeks | Foreign wheats are depressed. Corn is somewhat cheaper, but the scarcity of American flat mixed has helped to sustain values on the spot. Three wheat cargoes were sold and six were withdrawn. There were no arrivals. The oats market is bare. Trade forward is weaker. At to-day's market wheat was steady, and the market was slow. The continued fine weather prevents activity. Flour was very quiet. The prices of round corn were in buyers' favor. American mixed was very scarce. Oats were in large sup-

ply, and trade was dragging. 200 feet above the level of the sea. FRADULENT REGISTRATION OF STOCK

Stock Men Asked to Take Measures have it Adequately Punished.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JERSET CATTLE CLUB, NEW YORK, September, 1886. The American Jersey Cattle Club, in thei nremitting efforts to keep their Herd Register pure, have found several cases of attempt to procure fraudulent entries, and while in such cases they promptly apply all the penalties called for in the constitution and by-laws of the Club, yet they would be unable to prosecute the offenders if sucessful, as there are no laws in the different States to meet the case.

Believing that the necessity for such legthoroughbred stock, the American Jersey Cattle Club, at their last annual meeting, requested their president to appoint a committee to address the various stock associations on this subject, urging their united action in getting the legislatures of the different States to pass acts making it a criminal offence, punishable by a fine or impris onment, or both, to wilfully give a false pedigree to an animal.

In accordance with this action we beg. on behalf of the American Jersey Cattle Club, your support and assistance in obtaining such legislation.

With a view to facilitate the matter, we enclose the draft of an act which we believe will meet the necessities of the case, but would be pleased to receive any suggestions that your experience may dictate.

If approved by your association, we beg your prompt action, and request through your secretary early information as to what action, if any, you propose taking.

Feeling assured that you will heartily support the movement, we respectfully suggest that your association appoint a ommittee with full power to act in the premises, with power also to attend any neeting of a joint committee of the differ ns that may be hereafter called for the purpose of taking united action to cessfully the objects herein set

ARCHER N. MARTIN, VALANCEY E. FULLER, EDWARD AUSTEN, Committee

This act referred to above is as follows: AN ACT to punish false pretences in btaining certificates of registration of cat-The people of the State of Michigan, repsented in Senate and Assembly, do enact

SECTION I. Every person who by any false pretence shall obtain from any club, ssociation, society, or company for imoving the breed of cattle, horses, sh wine, or other domestic animals, a certifi ate of registration of any animal in the herd register or other register of any such club, association, society, or company, or a ransfer of any such registration, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imrisonment in a state prison for a term exceeding three years or in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. SECTION II. This act shall take effect

Dowagiac Union Fair, October 5, 6, and 8, 1886,

The eighth annual fair of this Association will be held at Dowagiac, October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1886. A large amount of money has been expeaded this season in regrading and covering the track, making it one of the best. The amount of premiums in the speed department has been increased to \$1,800, which will bring some of the best horses in the country. Premiums in the other departments have been increased, and the buildings repaired and repainted. The management have spared no pains to make this exhibition the largest ever held. Railroads will carry passengers at reduced rates and with special trains. If you have not received a copy of thresh 35 bushels of clean wheat, which he the premium list send your address for one to J. O. Becraft, Sec'y, Dowagiac, Mich.

The Visible Supply.

and the increase and decrease compared with | ginning. the previous week, is as follows: Wheat 47,540,666 bu.; increase, 2,670 bu. Corn. 13.769.621 bu.: increase, 147,000 bu. Oats. 4.625.348 bu.: decrease, 3,000 bu. Rye, 602,162 bu.; increase, 31,000 bu. Barley, 1,220,353 bu.; increase, 193,000 bu.

Stock Notes.

MR. R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns, Clinton Co., has sold to R. G. Hart, of Lapeer, the yeariing Galloway bull Sir Knight, by imp. Sam of Garlestown 555, dam Rosa 510, tracing to the famous cow Hard Fortune. This is a nice smooth young bull, a good handler, and comes from noted stock on both sides.

MR. ORRIN GULLEY, of Dearborn, Wayne County, has purchased from M. R. Seeley, of Farmington, Oakland County, the Holstein-Friesian bull calf Ykema 4th, by Ykema 332, dam Maid of Springbrook. This is a very fine calf, and, like all Ykema's stock, a good handler. Mr. Gulley purchase these animals with the intention of breeding up a practical dairy herd.

Mr. A. D. DeGarmo, of Highland, Oakland Co., has purchased of Mr. Chas. Bowditch, of Hillsdale, the Shorthorn bull 8th Prince of Argyle 42361, by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, out of Miss Argyle 9th (Vol. 16), by Duke of Wicken 14130, and tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2179). This bull, which was one of the prize winners at the State Fair last week, is five years old red in color, a level meaty animal, low or the leg, and just in his prime. Mr. De-Garmo will place him at the head of his herd.

An important sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle is announced to take place on the fair grounds at Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio, on Wednesday, October 20th. At that time Messrs. S. L. Drake & Co., of Sullivan, Ohio, will sell their entire herd of Holstein-Friesians, including some noted cows. The animals are all recorded, and in good shape, the owners only selling on account of the THE hignest apple orchard in the United ill-health of one of the members of the firm. States is at Hot Springs, Lake Tahoe. Cal. At the same time and place Mr. C. W. Horr The trees are loaded with fruit. This is will sell from 10 to 15 head, including some probably the greatest altitude at which this choicely bred young stock. Full particulars 088,587 bushels. The area under spring of bushels less this year there is reason to believe that values are more likely to adispretty good for a first attempt, and Mr. fruit is grown in this country, being over 6, regarding this sale will be found in our advertising columns.

Information Wanted.

LAINGSBURG, Sept. 14, 1896 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to inquire of the numerous read ers of your valuable paper, the MICHIGAN FARMER, their experience with stump ullers, where manufactured, etc. Also which is the cheapest way to get rid of oak stumps that have been cut ten or twelve A SUBSCRIBER.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY, after suspending

ner County Fair for two years to accommodate the State Agricultural Society, proposes opening business this year at the old stand, and her Agricultural Society will give a four days' fair, beginning Monday, October 4th, and ending on Thursday, October 8th. islation will be apparent to all breeders of The Society has the finest grounds of any County Society in the State, a magnificent track, good stabling, fine halls, etc., and ought to have a large and successful fair. If the farmers only turn out it will be a success, as Kalamazoo represents a county filled with a prosperous and intelligent community of farmers and stock breeders.

> NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan

A Lansing man this year raised 1,000 melons on two acres of land. A sunflower stalk bearing 212 blossoms, i

C. L. Luce, wholesale merchant of Toledo, nd brother of Cyrus G. Luce, died at Toledo last week.

Farmers are reported to be c educing the area annually sown to wheat

An incendiary fire at Flint destroyed Smith & Bro.'s stave mill on the 16th. Loss total,

J. Hine, of Dundee, claims to have raised 238 bushels of wheat on four acres of land. 591/4 bushels to the acre. Generous Mt. Clemens citizens have raise

\$600 for the family of Joseph Muhlenberg, who accidently shot himself recently. George Gray, brakeman on the the Manis tee & Luther railroad, was killed near East Lake last week, by falling from the car.

E. J. Morton, foreman of the Ann Arbo Courier office for ten years, and later with the Register, becomes a partner in the Argus. A reward of \$550 is offered for the capture of the parties who caused the South Lyon dis-aster, by which Edward Newman lost his

John Torrent, of Muskegon, has bought the two sawmills and standing lumber belonging to Hannah, Lay & Co., of Traverse City, for \$600,000. Col. Richard S. Baylis, of Milan, died last

week from wounds he had received during the war. He left orders that his body should be should b be cremated Last week Henry Whipple, proprietor of the

Moody House at South Lyon, was badly bitten by one of his hounds. The teeth went clear The corn crop in Eaton County, which farmers expected would be not far from a total failure, is now nearly cut up and turns out

about an average. One of the Grand Haven lumber con mills was destroyed by fire last week, with \$30,000 loss. The many workmen will feel

A miniature cyclone visited Howell on the 6th, which blew down the house of John mith, near the fair grounds. His son Fred was instantly killed. Bay City's new and elegant opera house was d last week by the Abbott Opera Com-The house cost \$60,000, is of Moorish ecture and will seat 1,500 people.

Bay County brags over the farm attached to her poorhouse, where they raise pumpkins that weigh 200 pounds, turnips twelve inches in diameter, radishes that weigh 9½ pounds,

The graded road bed of the proposed railexa nined as far as the M. & O. road by Frank Maggie Green, of Sodus, aged ten, ought to

at the Benton Harbor fair 2,125 specimens (f four-leaved clover picked with her own hands and arranged on card-board. The Caro Advertiser says: N. W. Bridge

Mr. Crawford, of Boston, buyer of horses, risited the Jackson fair last week for the surpose of buying horses, and had his pocket

While sinking a salt well for R. G. Peters.

near Manistee, Friday, at a depth of 1,900 feet a heavy vein of petroleum was struck. Owing to the fact that the find is in the centre of a valuable salt plant the oil discovery will not be utilized. Kalamazoo was horrifled last week by the Raiamazoo was norrined last week by the act of a young man named Charles W. Long, in boiling a kettleful of human bones, in a vat on his premises. He is a medical student and is supposed to be supplying himself with the customary articulated skeleton.

The extension of the Michigan Central railroad into Gladwin County, it is estimated will furnish an outlet for 650,000,000 feet of pine and 150,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. The road, if extended to Frankfort, as designed. would furnish an outlet for over 1,000,000,000 feet of pine and a vast amount of hardwood.

Two Ovid men who are neighbors, being "mindful of death," have bought lots side by side in the cemetery and have erected monu-ments, with appropriate inscriptions and blanks to fill in dates of decease, &c. It must terable satisfaction to know just ho ne's tombstone will look when one is under A series of petty robberies which have

been committed at Lansing was accidentally traced to the inmates of the Reform School. A grocer who had been robbed, traced foot-prints to the school, and, watching subsequent nights, saw boys drop from the dormitory wind-ows. Three boys have been turned over to the police by the Reform School authorities, and part of the plunder found where the boys had hid it. The big rain of Thursday was not very con

dially welcomed at Jackson. About 15,000 people were on the fair grounds and all who could not squeeze into the buildings were treated to a free bath. The hastily erected refreshment booths, etc., were like selves and the rain descended upon the just and the un-just with the usual impartiality. Nearly everybody needed to be run through a clothes wringer before they could get home. A frightful accident occurred at the Chapin

mine, near iron mountain, last week. Through some neglect, the cable of an ore-derrick, stretched over the new track, was sud lenly slacked as a gravel train swept down the incline. The wire cut the smokestack like pasteboard, and the crew standing on the high heaped gravel were mowed off or jumped pell-mell for their lives. All sustained continuous or dislocations more or less severe. isions or dislocations more or less severe Three were killed outright, one of them being tated. All of them were men of fam

Last week "Con" Kane, sentenced to Jack son for ten years for burglary and larceny, and Joseph Bulmer, whose term had nearly and Joseph Bulmer, whose term nad nearly expired, escaped in a very ingenious manner. Bulmer has driven the cinder cart from the prison to the dumping ground and was one of the trusted prisoners. Kane worked in the box factory, and at odd moments made a box large enough to hold himself. When everything was ready, Bulmer loaded the box, with thing was ready, Bulmer loaded the box, with Kane in it, on his cart, and shoveled in cinders enough to cover it. He drove past the guards to the dumping ground, where he unloaded, helped Kane out of the box and the two left in short order.

Some miscreants took up a rail on the G.T. road near South Lyon on the 16th, and a freight train ran off the track and into the ditch. Fireman Edward Newman, of for Gratiot, was instantly killed, and the engineer, Thomas Davis, escaped almost by a miracle. Brakeman Campbell was so injured internally that he may not recover. A plees of rail three feet long had been removed, the marks showing plainly that it had been cut with a spike maul. It is thought the intention was to wreck an express train which was nearly due, and only the passing of the special freight prevented an accident which might have resulted in the death of many persons. It will go hard with the guilty one if they are found. if they are found.

General.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$15,000,000 three per cent bonds. An explosion of xylonite at Adams, near pringfield, Mass., last week, killed two men.

The opera house at Elgin, Ill., was burned last week, and two lives were lost in the fire. Vanderbilt and two other wealthy New Yorkers have bought the Clearfield, Pa., coal nines and will operate them.

The men buried by the cave-in at the Mar-vine shaft, Scranton, Pa., are believed to be all dead, and there is no hope of rescuing them The conductor and ergineer of the train wrecked at Silver Creek

lives were sacrificed, are held responsible for the accident. Erie, Pa., is in mourning for the dead of the

terrible railroad accident at Silver Creek on the 14th inst. Nineteen persons have died and 19 were wounded. The famous but unfortunate artist, May Hammert, whose pictures brought him sums and great glory until he was stri

Heavy rain and cloud bursts have devasta

ted the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico during the past week, and some small towns have been quite swept away. The American Agricultural and Dairy As. eiation met at Philadelphia last we

nia, etc., were passed The Barthol is statue of Liter'y Enlighter the World is to be dedicated octob

Mr. Evarts will present it and George William Curtis will deliver the oration Lightning struck the mills of the Chirp:walumber company at Eau Claire, Wis., set them on fire, and property valued at \$250,000 went

ap in smoke in two or three hours. Charleston, de asta ed by an earthquak thock on the 1st, is recovering from the pane, and its citizens are being aid to resume business and build up their homes again.

An agent from Honolulu is in America to An agent from Honorata is Allicias we also not \$2,000,000 for the Hawaiian Government in New York and London. The money will be used for internal improve-A large influx of workmen from the iron

and steel producing districts of England is expected at Pittsburg, Pa. A vigorous oppo-sition from the labor organizations of this country is expected. Wreckage of a large ocean vessel is washing coast, but as vet nothing has indicated the name of the vessel. Fears of a terrible

ter are entertained.

Ex-Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, holds different opinions on the subject of Alaska from those of the present governor, Swineford. He thinks there are not over 5,000 acres of tillable and which are accessible Two Norwegians who attempted to cross

the Atlantic in an open to at 24 feet long and less than six feet wide, were picked up 270 miles from land, off Newfoundland. Their voyage was begun May 25. Major Burke, of the New Orleans Tir

Democrat, has received a concession of 20 square miles of land in Honduras, which be intends to develop with railroads and mines. He believes gold exists there in large quantities. It is charged that Missouri Pacific officials have discharged many of their employes because they declined to vote for the man whom the company desired should be re-elected to

Congress. The master mechanic of the road was one of those who had to go. A horse on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad track at Independence, O., overturned the engine, causing the death of Engineer Wm. Staggers, serious injury to fireman William Levering, and the destruction of the engine,

which went down a 20 feet embankment The twelve-year-old son of Joseph Morse # Little Rock, Ark. of Little Rock, Ark., was seized with cramp waile bathing last week and called upon his brother to save him. The brother attempt to do so, but lost his own life in the attempt while the mother, who witnessed the death her two sons, has become a raving maniac. e a lucky little girl. She had on exhibition

Indian Agent McGillicuddy, of Pine Ridg gency, Dakota, is in trouble. drawing rations for 7.114 Indians, when the drawing rations for 7,14 Indians, when the actual number on the reservation is but 4,873. The sustenance fund under McGillicuddy was \$318,364, but under the management of his successor the expenses were reduced \$157,-000.

Four hundred and sixty Apa picked somewhere on the route from Lansing to Jackson. His loss was \$1,250.

Just as Kalamazoo growers are deciding that the celery business is so overdone as to be unprofitable, a stock company has been adding and abetting Geronimo and his bean deciding that the celery business is so overdone as to be unprofitable, a stock company has been added to the company ha cola are striving to secure them. It is thought they would "draw" better than a

The Wabash & Erie canal was broken near Wabash, Ind., by an explosion of dynamite last week, and the water ran out, stopping the manufactories along its line. The people have made many threats against the dam, be cause farm lands were inundated, and be cause certain bridges had been removed, and it is thought the explosion was in cons James G. Blaine, Jr., "of Maine," sur

James G. Haine, Jr., "of Maine," surjerised his family by introducing to them his blushing bride last week, the lady being a Miss Nevins. James Jr. is not through colege yet, but has abandoned the idea of taking a university course and will settle down to business. James Sen. bestowed his parental forgiveness and an allowance of \$1,500 per year. The storm of the 16th inst, did much damage in Illinois. Michigan City, Shelbyville, Terre Haute and Newport suffered most. The damage in the Wabash Valley will amount to over \$90,000. At Terre Haute the large tent of King, Burke & Co.'s circus was blown down, and the auditorse. 165 exceed to the storm:

The total length of road owned by the Northern Pacific railroad company is 2,808 miles. The amount of land sold during it eyear was 370,925 acres, for \$1,376,849; the amount earned in the same time was 1,664,000 acres; the total amount earned up to June 30 was 44,864,000 acres, and total sales 5,829,123 acres. Seventy-five miles are yet to be built, at a cost of \$3,500,000. George Gould, son of the 50-millionaire, was

and the audience left exposed to the storm and a fair in progress in the town was com-

ctress who has played in England a erica. There was no opposition to the marriage by the young man's parents, who erica. There was no opposition to the marriage by the young man's parents, who seem to have concluded that an amiable, virtuous woman, though an actrees, was a goodenough wife for the son of a man whose fortune came through sharp manipulations in

Cholera is raging in Corea. There have 80 far been 37,000 fatal cases in Japan. Lord Londonderry, the new lord lieutenant

There is a very perceptible coolness be-tween the Czar of Russia and the Austrian An unknown assassin made an attempt up on the life of the Roumanian premier, Bra-tino, last week, but he was not a good shot, and the premier was uninjured. The attempt

was for political causes. It is reported that Consul Felix A. Matthews, representing the United States at Tangiers, Morocco, has been and is acting as the defender of the usurers of Morocco. He is said to use his office for the purpose of

gross cruelty and extortion.

The Czar has appointed Gen. Kaulbars Russian agent at Sofia. Kaulbars is described as a brutal Muscovite. He held the place of military attache to the Russian embassy at Vienna, and is considered the best informed foreigner living concerning the military affairs of Austria.

even persons were killed, and a dozen oth the are missing, are believed to have be urled in the wreck. PUBLIC SALE

od rifles.

of Highly-Bred

There is a renewal of the report as Berlin hat Prince Bismarck has had enough of hat Prince his suits, and that he means at an early rench insuits, and that he means at an early sate to send a sharp note to the French authorities asking why the press of France rallowed to stir up anti-German feeling, and last is the purpose of France in her continuing the tree of the trees with the most im-

The Albert bridge, spanning the Lagar the at Belfast, Ire., fell on the 16th, and 20

persons were thrown into the river; four were drowned. The same day the bridge at Ostran, Moravia, over the Ostranitza, gave way un-

as were thrown into the river; four were

weight of a regiment of Uhlans and persons were killed, and a dozen others

t of the troops with the most in

Shorthorn Cattle

HOWELL, MICH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1886.

We shall offer at public sale, on the above date

Thirty Head of our very best Animals.

-CONSISTING OF-24 Cowsand Heifers,

with five young bulls one year old and under

1 BULL FOUR YEARS OLD.

Some of the Cows and Heifers will have calves at foot and the others are mostly due to calve during the fall and winter. The families offered are Oxford Vanquish, Flat Creek, Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Water-

At the same time and place we will sell

loo and Strawberry.

Six Young Draft Horses

Reduced Fare on D. L. & N. R. R. to Sale. Wm. McPherson, Sr., Alex. McPherson. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

\$1.75!

For the above price, w the regular subscription will send both the

"DETROIT WEE

THE MICHIG

for ONE YEAR to all w

will give more good sou money than can be had f Send in at once and

This is just about the co

price. Address all order **MICHIGA**

WITH HO

BLATGI Royal Ste

The M

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To mix wit ensilage, ke

enriching a and a hal



CAL Blathfor ithout the aid of new milk. Positively no S
ilk substitute. For directions and testimonic E. W. Blatc

DOOR VILLAGE, LA P

Fifteen two year olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3.

This is the Herd from which to get found SMITHS, POWELL & L.

When writing always mention Michigan Fa

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE

IMPORTERS and breeders of Citydesdale am
. stock selected by one of the firm with reference
bined with good pedigrees, tracing through s
Britain. One Mandred Stallions and M
imported sires and dams and graces of our own
spondence solicited. Prices reasonable. A

ceants took up a rail on the G. T. outh Lyon on the 16th, and a ran off the track and into the ran Edward Newman, of Fort instantly killed, and the enast Davis, escaped almost by a skeman Campbell was so injured the may not recover. A piece the may not recover. A piece the may not recover that the may not recover that the may not recover the recover. A piece the may not recover the piece that the may not recover the piece to may not recover the piece to the may not recover the piece to the piec

ary of the Treasury has issued a 000,000 three per cent bonds. on of xylonite at Adams, near lass., last week, killed two men. and two other wealthy New bought the Clearfield, Pa., coal il operate them. ried by the cave-in at the Mar-eranton, Pa., are believed to be here is no hope of rescuing them

etor and ergineer of the train ilver Creek, by which nineteen crificed, are held responsible for

s in mourning for the dead of the ad accident at Silver Creek on Nineteen persons have died younded.

s but unfortunate artist, Mar nose pictures brought him long at glory until he was stricken as, is dead. and cloud bursts have devasta-Grande Valley in New Mexico st week, and some small towns ite swept away.

an Agricultural and Dairy As-at Phhadelpha last week. Reso-ive to oleomargarine, pleuro-tc., were passed.

i statue of Liter'y Enlighten. is to be dedicated october .8th. Il present it and George William Illver the oration.

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& Erie canal was broken near by an explosion of dynamite i the water ran out, stopping ries along its line. The people ny threats against the dam, be-mids were inundated, and be-ordiges had been removed, and the explosion was in conse-

laine, Jr., "of Maine," sur halle, Jr., or maine, surj ily by introducing to them his last week, the lady being a James Jr. is not through col-as abandoned the idea of tak-y course and will settle down ames Sen. bestowed his par-ss and an allowance of \$1,800

the 16th inst. did much damage the 16th inst. did much damage chigan City, Shelbyville, Terre port suffered most. The damsh Valley will amount to over the dame the dame to over the dame the dame to over the dame the dame to over the dame the dame to over the dame the dame the dame to over the dame the dame

gth of road owned by the crailroad company is 2,805 ount of land sold during the 25 acres, for \$1,376,849; the harborness as \$4,000 or \$1,000 or \$ one acres, for \$1,376,480; the in the same time was 1,64,000 amount earned up to June 30 acres, and total sales 5,829,123-five miles are yet to be built, 500,000.

k, son of the 50-millionaire, was ek to Edith Kingdon, a pretty played in England and Amwas no opposition to the young man's parents, who included that an amiable, virhough an actress, was a good-the son of a man whose forugh sharp manipulations in

ing in Corea. There have so fatal cases in Japan. erry, the new lord lieutenant gone to his new territory.

Foreign.

ery perceptible coolness be-of Russia and the Austrian ssassin made an attempt up

he Roumanian premier, Bra-but he was not a good shot, was uninjured. The attempt

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There is a renewal of the report at Berlin that Prince Bismarck has had enough of French insuita, and that he means at an early date to send a sharp note to the French authorities asking why the press of France is allowed to stir up anti-German feeling, and what is the purpose of France in her continued armament of the troops with the most im-

The Albert bridge, spanning the Lagan River at Belfast, Ire., fell on the 16th, and 20 ersons were thrown into the river; four were persons were thrown into the river; nour weak drowned. The same day the bridge at Ostran, Moravia, over the Ostranitza, gave way un-der the weight of a regiment of Uhlans and seven persons were killed, and a dozen others are believed to have been

PUBLIC SALE

of Highly-Bred

Shorthorn Cattle

HOWELL, MICH

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1886

Thirty Head of our very best Animals.

24 Cowsand Heifers

with five young bulls one year old and under 1 BULL FOUR YEARS OLD. me of the Cows and Heifers will have calves at t and the others are mostly due to calve during fall and winter. The families offered are

Oxford Vanquish, Flat Creek, Young Marys. Young Phyllis, Waterloo and Strawberry.

Reduced Fare on D. L. & N. R. R. to Sale Wm. McPherson, Sr., Alex. McPherson.

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, ONROE NURSERY, MONROE, MICE

Central Michigan Agric'l Society

-WILL HOLD ITS-TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL FALL FAIR ON THEIR GROUNDS AT

Lansing, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, '86. Competition confined to the Counties of Mont-calm, Ionia, Clinton, Shiawassee, Genesee, Ea-ton, Ingham, Livingston, Calhoun and Jackson.

A GREAT SALE High-Bred Shorthorns,

Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, STOCK FARM, - AND -

W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills - on -

September 29th, at 1 p. m. sharp. While the competition for premiums at this Fair is limited to a territory of ten counties, the Stock Sales have no limit either for entries or buyers. This Society originated Stock Sales at Fairs in this country, and relies on the breeders of Michigan to make them a success. For premium lists or catalogues address the Secretary, Lansing, Mich.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle at Auction, Messrs. S. L. DRAKE & SONS, of Sullivan, hio, will sell their ENTIRE Herd of thorough-red recorded Holstein-Friesian cattle at public de on the Fair Grounds at WELLINGTON, LORAIN CO., OHIO,

Wednesday, Oct. 20, '86. SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A M SALE TO COMMENCE AT TEN O'CLOCK, A M
This herd of cattle contains the celebrated nine
year old cow "SAAPKE." Saapke gave over
70 lbs. per day as a four-year-old; she has given
an increased yield every year since, and during
the past season has given over 97 lbs. In a day
without forcing., and nearly 2,800 lbs. in a
month, making her one of the most remarkable
cows in the United States. Messrs. Drake & Sons
have 23 head, mostly females, descendants of
this celebrated cow, one of which has given
during the past season over 82 lbs. per day, and
several others have remarkable records. All of
these animals are very choice.
This herd contains the celebrated cow "JENNIE G," with a milk record of over 83 lbs. in a
day, and with a daughter who has made a fiveyear old record of 71 lbs. in a day.
The owner of this remarkable herd is selling
them simply on account of age and failing health
The herd will be sold absolutely without reserve and without any by-bidders.

Mr. C. W. Hook will also sell at the same time. serve and without any by-bidders.

Mr. C. W. Horr will also sell at the same time
to to 15 choice animals from his herd, includ g several descendants from his marvellous cow MOLLY BAWN."

$\$1.75! \equiv \$1.75!$

For the above price, which is just 25c more than the regular subscription price of the FARMER, we will send both the

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

(WITH HOUSEHOLD,)

for ONE YEAR to all who will

This is just about the cost of the white paper, and will give more good sound reading matter for the money than can be had from any other source.

Send in at once and get the benefit of the low price. Address all orders to

> MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICH.

BLATCHFORD'S

Royal Stock Food!



The Most Complete Feeding Meal Ever Made.

A Compound Food proper, not ordinary oil meal, but exceptionally rich in digestible albuminoids, oil & valuable nutrients Unequalled for ALL Kinds of Stock. To mix with corn fodder, oats, hay, bran, chaff, straw, roots & ensilage, keeping the animal in perfect condition and greatly enriching and increasing the flow of milk. Costs less than one and a half cents per pound.

CALF-REARING MEAL

Blathford's Royal Calf-Meal is invaluable for rearing Calves, Foals, Lambs and Pigs in strong, healthy, thrifty condition hout the aid of new milk. Positively no Scours. No farmer should be without this perfect k substitute. For directions and testimonials send for "Pamphlet on Feeding," issued and

E. W. Blatchford & Co., Chicago, Ill

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE!



LARGES PHERD AND LARGES FAVERAGE MILK RECORDS
Three Cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year.
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year.
Ten cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year slxty-three, including fourteen 3-year olds and twenty-one 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs 5 ozs in a year. BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 30 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week.
Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. ½ oz. in a week.
Nine two year olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 ozs. in a week.
This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock.
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.
When writing always mention Michigan Farmer.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION

DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., IND.,

IMPORTERS and breeders of Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay Horses. Choice stock selected by one of the firm with reference to style, action and quality, combined with good pedigrees, tracing through sire and dam to the prize-winners of Great Britain. One Hundred Stallions and Marcs to select from. Also Colts from imported sires and dams and graces of our own breeding. [37] Call and see them. Correspondence soliented. Prices reasonable. Address as above.

 $\mathtt{AUCTION}!$

I have concluded to offer my entire herd of horthorn cattle at auction on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1886.

The herd consists of twenty-eight females of all ages, and 12 males, and the families represented are the *Phæniz*, *April Morn and Souvenir*. The cattle are all in good breeding condition, free from defects, and largely of my own breeding. The entire herd will be offered without reserve. Catalogues with full pedigrees of the cattle, with copious notes on their breeding, will be sent on application. Sale begins at 1 p. m. Stock open for inspection at any time previous to sale. to sale.

Terms—One year's time on approved paper.

Lunch at 12 o'clock noon. Sale begins promptly at one o'clock. Catalogues furnished on application. My farm is located a little over a mile west of Mason, and teams will be in attendance at incoming trains on day of sale to take visitors to the farm.

A. F. WOOD. risitors to the farm. A. F. WOOD, Mason, Ingham County, Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. 87-21-28-05

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIAGARA Buffalo, N.Y.

Pure-Bred Shorthorns,

BATES FAMILIES Duchesses, Barringtons

Kirklevingtons, Cambridge Roses, Oxfords, Wild Eyes, Graggs, Etc. Étc. BULLS IN SERVICE:

The Imported Grand Duke Bull. Grand Duke of Connaught 56303 The Imported Oxford Bull. Knight of Oxford 2d (43440) 39549 The Duchess Bull, Duke of Niagara.

The Niagara herd was established selected in England and has been 1 t c derent times since by other importation which as one of the finest in the CCU: 75 the select research in prices. WM. H. GIBSON, BRONSON C. RUMSEY

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Imported and Home-bred stock of both sext and all ages. A fine assortment of good ram Vrite or come and see the stock. 24-8t J. W. SALIARD, Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE! Light Brahmas, White Cochin and B. B. R. Game Bantams (young stock). I am obliged to close out my stock of pure-bred Poultry. Now is your chance to get good stock at very low prices. Address F. D. NICHOLS. au24-13t Berrien Springs, Mich.

FOR SALE, at Farmers' Prices, pure Jerseys of both sexes, from one of the grandest herds in Michigan. From a few weeks old up to three years; pedigrees unexceptionable. Also a grand four year old Holstein cow, with her yearling (bull) and spring (heifer) calves. These latter at a great price of the p

pring (helfer) calves. Interest argain if taken together.
E. J. HARGRAVE,
call-8t* Oaklawn Farm, Bay City, Mich. Percheron Horses Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle Wayne Cou.tv. Mich. Pure bred Stallions. Brood Mares & young stock of all ages. Also

AVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich

Australian White Seed Wheat! This is a variety grown from a few kernels taken from the exhibit shown at Parıs in 1878, which took the gold medal as the best white wheat on exhibition. It is a red chaff, bald variety, with short stiff straw, that never crinkles down. Berry white, short, hard and plump, and yields on good land better than Clawson, side by side. It is the ideal white wheat for Michigan. Price, \$150 per bu., or 8 bu. for \$10 00, sacks 20c. a3-6t

A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw, Mich.

Ground Oil Cake OLD PROCESS.

Now is the time to buy the genuine article cheap To be had in Michigan of F. Van Driele & Co., Grand Rapids. Mayor Ranney, Kalamazoo. T. B. Taylor, Sackson City Mills, Jackson. W. S. Penfield, 219 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

w. S. Feinent, 218 woodward Pve, Detroit.
Joseph Hughes, Esq., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sir.—Having used your Star brand of Old Precess Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly,
J. C. STERLING,
Secretary Mich. State Ag'l Society. Ask for STAR * brand, manufactured only b JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SEED WHEAT 600 BUSHELS

of the following varieties: Mediterranean Hybrid, Martin Amber, Tasmanian Red, German Amber, and Democrat. All seed warranted pure and thoroughly cleaned. Price, \$1 25 per bushel. Sacks, 20c. Sample sent on application.

A. L. RICHARDSON, au17-tf FOR SALE.

A very fine Holstein-Friesian bull. Five years old; sired by Lenox 407 (H. H. B.); dam, Charetta 533 (H. H. B.). Will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken soon; or will exchange for a heifer of same breed. Call on or address \$7-tf\$ C. F. GILLMAN, Pewamo, Mich.

Everett Seed Wheat For Sale. A high grade wheat; gives satisfaction wherever grown; bald; white chaff; red wheat. Price \$2 50 per bushel; two bushels or more, \$2; bags free. Send for descriptive circular. Address \$7-tf T. I. SUTTON, Sutton, Lenawee Co., Mich

700 BUSH. NIGGER WHEAT

Large red berry, bearded, white chaff, straw tall and stands up well. Big yielder; 40 bu, per acre on corn ground. Tests 83 lbs. Price 81 25 per bu, ready for the drill; \$1 15 per bush. for 50 bu. or more. New sacks 20c. Send two stamps for small sample. Address T. D. STRONG, au10-6t Box 727, Tecumseh, Mich. FARM FOR SALE

A fine farm of 245 acres lecated one and one half miles from the growing manufacturing city of Owosso one of the best markets for farm products in Central Michigan. This farm has good bulleinge, a fine orchard, and is in a first class state of cultivation. Forty acres of growing what. Will sivide into 165 and an 80 acre farm it wanted. For price and terms address. whist. Will sivide into 100 and address if wanted. For price and terms address if wanted. NO. 1 MOFFAT BULLDING, No. 1 MoFFAT BULLDING, Detroit, Michigan.

SHORT-HORNS Michigan Breeders

DIRECTORY

CATTLE .- Shorthorns.

A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat the Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock a.e. Correspondence solicited. Jerome. A D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. wy18-6m*

A J. COOK, Owos o, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China awine and Shropshirs sheep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and 020'85tf

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shortworn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young buils for sale. RTHUR ANDERSON, Worteith, Allegar A Co., breeder of shorthorn cattle, established 5 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air Irle and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 7624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthar D Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn attle. Herd consists of Young Marys and Phyllises foung hulls and beifers for sale. Also Merino theep. Terms reasonable.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stoc Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronel Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic toria, Stapieton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eye families. Young stock for sale. June8-1y HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shawas see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk short swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-dd. Stock for sale.

C R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. AVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Vpsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence so icited.

P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co., breeder of thorougnbred Shorthorns. Principal families Young Mary, Phyllie, Gwynne am Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Polan Chinas. Correspondence solicited. N. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short horn cattle All stock registered Residence four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shis wassee Co. Stock for sale.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancrof Shiawasee Co., breeder of pure bred Shori norns of the Victoria and Supleton Lass familie with Lord Raspherry 2d 48633 at head of her Stock for sale.

FANK E. IVES, Hickory rtidge Stock Farm, Unad Ila, Livingston Co., breeder of horoughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspopd nce invited. YEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y* W. ARMS, Portland, breefer of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. 829-19:

ENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoronghbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-iy H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin

L. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiswassee County, breeder o' Sho thorn cattle. Families represented: Pomons Phyllia ad Young Mary. Corspondence will receive promot attention. j. 29'6-26:*∗tp A. DEVINE, Holly, oreeder of Shorthorn Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Corespondence invited.

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W. B. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. G. WIXOM, Wixom, Uakiand Co., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, of the Kirklevington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Cruikshank, Aylesby Lady, Young hary, Phyllis, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, and other families. Herd headed by the Bates bull Kirklevington Lad 2nd 46393, and Hero 4th 43940

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R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. John P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, America Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Corresponden Devons.

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L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeded of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale, JAMES McGREGOR & SON, Metam Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred re-tered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my

O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. dence solicited. may8-1y*

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Swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks.
my13-19

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imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in
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to place on my list for sale or exchange. Commission liberal. List to be published about October 1st. Send for one. U. G. REYNOLDS, au31-4t No. 1 Lafayette avenue, Detroit.

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Swine—a specialty Order early. Correspondents
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Duroc-Jerseys.

HORSES .- Draft and Trotting Persons visiting either of the three following breeding establishments will be carried to the there if desired.

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E WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Parish ron Horses Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarc and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale as a times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shatiau ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and page 6 write for what yo want. HILLSIDE STOOK PARM, Watervielt, Ber-rien Co., Parson: & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron and Hambietonian Horses and Recister-ed Merins osheet Imported Trojan 1205 (839) and True Boy 4398 at head of stud. Stallions Grood

Mares and Young stock for sale. Correspondence

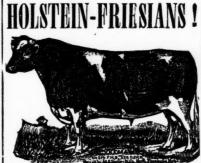
A W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Os, breeder of full-blood Percheron horses a the head of stud is imported Chere, winner four first prizee and gold medals in France, it cluding a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thorough bred Merino sheep in Vermont and Michieuregisters. Stock for sale

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YKEMA 322, D.-F. H. B., has stood at the head of our herd for three years (lately sold to C. V. Seeley) and now we offer to the public the choicest lot of young Ykema bulls ever before offered, suitable to head any herd in America. Also a few imported cows in calf to Ykema.

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Holstein-Friesian Bull For Sale.

The fine bull Duke of Somerset 2422, bred by A. Underwood, of Somerset; sired by Arlington 477, dam Coleta 2014, is offered for sale at a very reasonable price as I am leaving the State. Address SILAS BEEBE, Orion, Mich. 814-2t HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS I have about Twenty head of fine

Cows, Heifers and Calves, for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
Write for description, prices and record, stating
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A. L. FORBES,
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Stockbridge, Mich. Chester White, Berkahlre & Tenhahlre Figs. Boathdown, Outwell and Oxford Dawn Shops and Lundon Stock Colley Shepherd Bogs and Francy Poulicy. Read the Catalogue

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ROADSTERS. Three brood mares; seven colts one year old;

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Bulls, heifers, cows, and calres of choice milking strains and sired by high bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. B'DWELL.

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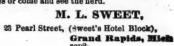
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Exercise Exercise Services and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.





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Of Coach horses we make a specialty, as we are buying carriage horses and find the right kind, fit to ship very scarce. The American cross breattenting stock does not produce the average required market quality, for rangy, salable carriage horses, for use, beauty, style and action, for the great demand of the eastern markets.

Farmers raising colts from full blooded, imported stallions find their stock will develop young, break easily, sell and make money, as they are sure to breed quality and good sellers. This is a matter of fact and sure of success.

Parties wishing to purchase a first class coach stallion will find the right kind here, as we are receiving regular shipments from Mr. DeLangles france, who buys nothing but the approved a tional government stock.

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I have a number of well-bred Canada Ciyde mares and some roadster stock which I offer at very low prices to close out. Will sell the entire lot to one party, or will divide as desired. The stock consists of the fo lowing: CLYDESDALES.

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POLAND CHINAS

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GERMAN OARP,—Orders filled promptly, of and satisfaction guaranteed, at Dexter Figh Hatchery; address SILL & REBVE, Dexter, Mich FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Seven brood mares; one high grade stallion four years out; two thigh wade stallions two years old; five two year old geldings; one three year old gelding; four suckers.

hree suckers.
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Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before buying elsewhere. They are of high individual marit and breeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address

A splendid Jersey bull! Registered A. J. C. C. No. 10051. Three years old. Or will exchange for a good young horse Ad ress.

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Porter, Cass Co., contains over 100 head of Parebred Poland China swine; blood of the Builers, Corwins, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, an12-1v CONSTANTINE St. Jo. Co. Mick.



THE FUNERAL, BY WILL CARLETON

I was walking in Savannah, past a church When there slowly through

And a sympathy awakened, and a wor Till I found myself environed in a little

Out at front a nearly wild; On the altar was a coffin, in the coffin was a child I could picture him when living-curling hair,

pretruding lip—
And had seen perhaps a thousand in my hurrie

But no baby ever rested in the soothing arms of That had fanned more flames of sorrow little fluttering breath;

And no funeral ever glistened with more symp thy profound Than was in the chain of tear-drops that clasped those mourners round.

Rose a sad old colored preacher at the litt With a manner grandly awkward, with a cour

tenance grotesque;
With simplicity and shrewdness on his Ethiopia

With the ignorance and wisdom of a crushe And he said: "Now don' be weepin' for dis

pretty bit o' clay-For de little boy who lived dere, he done gone an' run away! He was doin' very finely, an' he 'preciates

your love; But his sure 'nuff Father want him in de large bouse up above

Now, He did'nt give you dat baby, by a hu

He just think you need some lend it for awhile An' He let you keep an' love it, till your heart

An' de silver tears you're sheddin's jest de in erest on de loan "Here yer oder pretty children !--don't be mak

in' it appear Dat your love got sort o' 'nop'lized by dis little fellow here; Don' pile up too much your sorrow on deir little

mental shelves, So's to kind o' set 'em wonderin' if dev're no so

"Just you think, yo poor deah mounahs, creepi 'long o'er Sorrow's way. What a blessed little picnic dis yere baby's g to-day!

Your good faders and good moders crowd de little fellow round In de angel-tended garden of de Big Plantation

"An dey ask him 'Was your feet sore?' an' take An' dey wash him, an' dev kiss him, an' dev say

Now, what's de news?' An' de Lawd done cut his tongue loose; den de

All our folks down in de valley tries to keep de hebbenly way. " An' his eyes dey brightly sparkle at the pretty

things he view; Den a tear come, an' he whisper, 'But I was my paryents, too! But de Angel Chief Musician teach dat boy

Says, 'If only dey be fait'ful dey will soon I "An' he'll get an education dat will proberbl

little song:

be worth Seberal times as much as any you could buy fo him on earth:

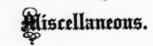
He'll be in the Lawd's big school-house, with out no contempt or fear: While dere's no end to de bad tings might have happened to him here.

"So my pooah dejected mounahs, let your hear wid Jesus rest; An' don' go to critercisin' dat ar One w'at knows

He have sent us many comforts - he have right to take away-

To de Lawd be praise an' glory now and ever -Let us pray.'

0 Miscellaneous.



HOW SANTHA'S HUSBAND WENT SHOPPING.

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON.

"When you going to Philadelphy, Mart?" asked Mrs. Santha Ann Greenway, as she rinsed the coffee cups and placed them on the waiter, "To-morrer? I'm so glad! My chicken a' butter money is come to consid'able this quarter, an' I want lots o' new things. Think you could git 'em? Seems a pity for me to lose a whole day, an' spend more'n two dollars on them pesky kears, when you've got to go on business. I guess

"Well, I could try, Senthy Ann; but I don' know. Women's fixin's is so cur'us! What you got to git?"

mother's shopping."

you could suit me; you use' ter do all yer

"I've got to have some caliker gownds fust an' foremost, I s'pose, and Achsy wants a few fixin's. However, it won't trouble you much, for I'll have 'em all writ out. An', father, you must git some homespun for yourself. You reely hain't got nothin' much 'sides your weddin' suit, an' mussy knows that ought to be wore out, though i don't look disrespectable yet; only I never did like them swallow's tails."

"Pa going to the city?" asked Achsa Jane, a girl of sixteen, coming in with a big loaf of rye bread hot from the kitchen stove. "Oh, pa, please do take me."

"He can't, Achsy; not just yit," said her mother. "You wouldn't want to go with your last year's bonnet on, that you ain't willin' to wear to picnics even. You'd better set down what things you can't do without very well, but you must make the list short, Achsy, 'nless your father should git more than he expects-more money, I

ing-"one for short fodder, and the other for long. Well, I forgot," she added, as her mother looked her disapprobation; "I meant

"She's a reg'lar boy, mother," said the farmer, with a chuckle, "an' she always will be."

"You'll take the big spring wagon, I s'pose," said his wife. "I wish you'd git that five gallon can full of oil."

"I do hate peskily to take that can," said the farmer; "its alleys a-running over with the least jolting; but I s'pose I'll hev to. out of the dry-goods house. His gait was to her own room.

wait for no one, you know, Santhy Ann." "Oh, don't you worry," said the farmer's

wife, absently, solving the problem in her mind of how far to make twenty-five dollars go, and how to suit prices to the exigencies of her many needs. "There's table-linen and towels!" she ejaculated, mentally, "an' s piece or two of cotton cloth, an' things for Achsy-'twon't do not to git her a gown or two, a ribbon, an' a new hat. Oh dear! I wish I could go! Ef 'was'n't for my back, ef only I could stan' that wagon; but I can' think o' layin' out two or three dollars or them kears. I'd ruther spend it in groceries I wish I dare to trust Achsy, but she's young an' flighty, an' ud be taken with every new thing she saw. No. Mart's got extraordi nary judgment-at least he used ter hev-

against liquor." Poor Santha Ann. She had been impose upon by some good neighbor of limited knowledge, and thought that all the har rooms in all the principal cities had been closed. Mart had never in his life been, so to say, drunk; but once or twice he had been overcome to the extent of taking a broomstick for Santha Ann, and sour milk for mo lasses; still, that was in the dusk of long years ago. As a general thing, he never ouched the "critter," as his wife called it.

an' I kin trust him, 'specially as there's law

Mart," she said, chucking him under the chin with wifely jollity, as she tied his madder red "handkercher" round his big brown neck. "You've got a good deal of your own money 'long with ye, as well as mine; spend as little money as ye can, but git things that's needed.'

"Now don't let any one impose on ye

"And don't forgit to buy me a book, pa," added Achsa. "and something sweet and nice. I wish ice-cream could be froze into a solid chunk. I'd like some o' that, now,' "'Member the homespun, an' don't bring

me home no present on no account," said his wife, smilingly,

As they stood there side by side, mother and daughter, Mart, looking back, thought to himself: "Seems's if I could go to fallin' in love over agen with Santhy Ann. She don't look much older than Achsy-she don't, that's a fact-an' I will bring her ome a present."

Off rattled the big wagon behind the two powerful gray horses, and the mother and laughter went to their daily tasks full of leasureable anticipations.

Mart sat jauntily behind his grays, specu lating on the probability of coming back fullnanded. He had secretly put a little money for speculation in the hands of a business friend, quite prepared to lose it, but still hopeful. Scarcely had he reached the city when he met this same old acquaintance. "Good news for you!" cried the latter.

'I made a little cool hundred for you on that venture. Do you want the money now or shall I invest again?" "Well, I rayther guess I'll take it now,

said Mart, with bounding pulses, "an' try agen some other time. I'm in for busines and there's lots to be done for the folks to home. They don't know nothing about this, you see, an' I kinder want to surprise 'em." "Very good; you shall have it. Come right in here to this restaurant, and I'll set tle with you."

The two men entered, Lunch was order ed, and with the lunch wine.

"I told Santhy Ann I wouldn't drink no iquor," said Mart. "You see, it goes to my head before I know it, an' I've got considerable business to do." "Liquor! You wouldn't call this mild

and harmless beverage liquor, I hope? It has positively no intoxicating effects, You might drink sixty glasses, and then think and walk straight. I've drank it all my "Well, seein's you say," said the easy

farmer, "I s'pose I may just drink a little Only one glass will do.' But mechanically Mart drank as often as

his friend filled up the glass, and though he was conscious of no loss of steadiness, still he was so far under its influence that he hardly knew where he was after he had found his way to the first-class store to which Santha Ann had directed him.

"What will you have?" asked the polite

"I'll hev a cheer, providin' you can 'con modate me," said Mart, looking impassively at the clean-shaved face before him. "I feel a little top-heavy."

A chair was brought. Mart took off hi hat, placed it on the floor, and sat down. Then he began to fumble in his pockets, first his coat, then his trousers, then his vest, and finally, to the amusement of two or three of the clerks ranged round, who were watching the proceedings, he turned the list out of the inside pocket of his vest, together with Santha Ann's roll of bills. "'Bleege me by reading them 'ere, if you

please," he said, with a solemn roll of his eve, giving the list to the clerk. "Santha Ann's wrote what she wants."

"Indeed, my friend, I can't make it out." said the clerk, after looking it over "'K-a-l-i-k-e-r.' I suppose that means calico." he said, after spelling it out.

"Well, ves. I s'pose so. Santha Ann's more of a scholard than I be," said the farmer. "Let me see, I guess I can git through it. Yes, I see, kaliker; seedsucker -I don't know what that is: cotton, a hundred vards, that means spool cotton, I cal' late: ball baby stockings: I wonder whose baby she means; we 'ain't got none. Catch a mare-well, that is cur'us. I don't catch no mare on this expedition."

"She probably means seersucker-an article for ladies' dresses-Balbriggan stockings, and cashmere," said the clerk, politely, behind a smothered smile.

"Well, I'm glad you know-I don't," was Mart's answer; and together they made out

"You had better take your cotton and needles by the box; we always sell that way to parties out of town," said the clerk. 'Here is something I think means satteen.' he added, as he pointed out a word underlined-it was satinet. "Well, we'll put these up to the best of our ability, and have them ready for you in an hour."

"Very well," said Mart, thickly. be here by that time. Help yourself out o' them twenty-five dollars, and gi' me the change if there is any; if not, I've got plenty of cash;" and he swaggered out of the store. | grave! At a late hour he came back, his wagon so loaded up that there was scarcely room to to his eyes. Achsa flounced out of the room,

unsteady and his speech almost unintelligi-

times since lunch, and even bought some of | with the churn-handle?" the article to take home with him.

Meantime his women folks passed a happy and comfortable day. There was little work to do, and no dinner to get. Santha Ann got out her sewing machine and gave it a horough over-hauling preparatory to the work she was expecting to begin on the orrow. Achsa anticipated the sensation she should make in her new hat with unch of blood-red poppies perched atop.

"It would be nice to set in the congrega tion, so folks could see," she said, half re gretfully, to her mother. "Up in the choi nobody knows whether you have new things

"They'll know it, Achsy," said he mother, reflectively. "Hats is conspikyus nowadays."

Just then one of the neighbors came i It was Widow Norris, with her everlasting tatting-and tattling, as Achsa said to herself. One of the widow's friends had just come in by the cars, and brought news that he had met "the deacon," and that he was stumbling tipsy-as tipsy as ever was. The curious widow did not come to retail this bit of news. Oh no! She was no slanderer of her neighbors, but she sat so stiff and solemn, giving now Santha Ann and now Achsa the benefit of her silent sympathy, in the shape of long pitiful glances, that mother and daughter were uneasy in her presence and could not tell why.

But the widow had come to stay. Santha Ann put the cover on her sewing machine, got tea, and sat down to wait The widow waited also.

"I never knew Mart to be gone so before," said Santha, visibly anxious. "P'r'aps he had a big load," said the

widow, in sepulchral tones. "But you mustn't indulge in vague speculations; I'll stay till he comes." This little speech the widow delivere

with pitving accents. It seemed to imply wiping up the last of the dishes. "no on that she would stand between them and can't say but he's a good prowider." harm, whatever happened. "I guess we'll have tea, Achsy," said her

mother. "I'm kinder goose-fleshy; a cup o hot tea 'll do us good all round." The meal over, Santha Ann washed th dishes in silence. Seven, eight, nine o'clock

struck, and still no sign of the deacon. At ten Santha Ann went out, for th twentieth time, and peered down the moonlighted road. She was very uneasy; but when she reflected that Mart had a good deal of business to attend to, and Achse suggested that he had on one or two occasions before staid over night, she gave him up at eleven, and they all went to bed, the widow included, who kept her own counsel

Could they have seen, not more than two niles from home, in a secluded hollow, the object of their solicitude fast asleep, the aded horses asleep as well, the moonlight falling upon the portly figure of the deacon, they would hardly have dreamed of midnight assassins, boarding-house expenses, and cattle feed as did Santha Ann the whole night

All would have been well, for the deacon at least, if, as the sun rose and he rose too, he had not applied to the bottle for comfort. Some way he dreaded to meet Santha Ann when he realized that he had been all night coming home, and his befogged brain craved more of the stimulant which had so basely betrayed him.

At early sunrise the three women sat down to breakfast, and that meal over, came the thud of horses' feet and a shrill voice beating about the bush to the time of "We w-won't" (very loud) "go home till morning; we w-won't" (still louder) "go home till Sunday morning (hie) anytrow.

Santha Ann looked at Achsa with the eart-break in her face.

"Santhy (hic), ole girl, come out here gee up, Dob!-come out here! I've brung em-come along, Santhy-long a long-upsy | pocket.

Well, the disgraceful truth was out. Santha, seeing the horror-struck face of the widow, as well as the pity in her eyes, straightened herself at once. Her pride

"Achsy," she said, with flashing eyes, 'your father's been mighty lucky, or he vouldn't 'a took a single glass o' beer. I shouldn't wonder ef he'd made a thousand dollars!

Then they both went out. The farmer was literally singing hanny. He sang as he shook hands, sang as he unloaded, roared when he saw the widow, and wanted to dance with her; and finally, after drinking a strong cup of tea, he sat down somewha subdued: while the widow discreetly left and went into the kitchen.

"Well, Santhy," laughed her husband as the hired man took the horses away "see if I haven't remembered ve! An' didn't tech no liquor: I only took som beverage once or twice."

Santha Ann gave him a look. "Well, I didn't, Santhy Ann, you can

don't know what they be." Then he sat back and sang. "Come, ye disconse Seem's if I 'ain't felt so musical inclined for g year. See, there's a c-carpet-s-sweep-

er, an' a cradle, an' an ice-screamer, an lots more things," "Man alive!" exclaimed Santha Ann. i dismay; "what on earth do we want of a

carpet-sweeper? We haven't got a carpet in the house!" "Git some, then, Santhy Ann, git lots of 'em; they're jest laying round loose at that store. Git plenty, or the carpet-sweeper 'll be kinder lonesome," he added, with

maudlin grin. "And what do we want of a cradle? was the next question.

"Well, it sort o' reminded me, Santh Ann, looking far back'ard into futer years that we was all babies once-all babies once Santhy Ann, the recollection was kind of subduin', an' I sort o' wanted that cradle to meditate over, you know it's from the cradle te the grave. The good Book tells us, Santhy Ann, 'Beloved brethren, we're all pil' g.ims an' travellers'; an' even Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress laid its infant head in a cradle. So I jest got it for a remem. brance, Santhy Ann-from the cradle to th

He took out his handkerchief and held i stow away the numerous bundles brought and with an expletive not at all filial ran up

thing in readiness by seven. Mind, I don't ble by this time, for he had imbibed several er?" tearfully urged his wife; "that thing he kept 'em I can't say; but they are, an' it al-"That is it, Achsy Ann-I mean Santhy Jane; you kin make gallons of ice-cream fer Achsy an' me." "But we never see ice here," cried his

wife, at her wits' end. "Hire Spot Pond next winter, Santhy Ann; jest hire Spot Pond, the hull of it, an' we'll hev a corner in ice ourselves, an' make

nough ice-cream to last all winter." "And what is this?" asked his

picking up a large roll. "Lot's o' sheet music for Achsy; 'nough to last her long as she lives. Got it at a 'propriate that hundred dollars too. I won't bargain, Santhy Ann-got 'em all at bargains, horseshoes an' all."

Santha Ann groaned. "But Achsy hain't got no planner," she said, despairingly. in vain." Nor no organ, nor anything." "We can buy 'em, Santhy-lot's of 'em:

they'll be handy to hey in the family," muttered the farmer, now half asleep. "And this awful thing!" Santha went or picking up a hideous steeple-crowned hat-

"the awfulest thing I ever saw, and the coarsest. It's a man's straw hat!" "'Tain't. I got it for Achsy, 'n' I got cheap, too." This was too much. The woman three

the hat across the floor, stumbled over bur dles and boxes and farming implements and made for the door. She turned roun for a final question "Did you git something for a suit of

clothes ?" she asked, her facial muscles con orted.

"I did, Santhy Ann-I did," he answe ed, solemnly, with a side wave of his right hand. "I got fifty yards. Make 'em loose Santhy Ann-make 'em loose; there' plenty o' material."

Between crying and laughing the woma went out of the room, and sat down in the kitchen, almost ready to despair. "Well," said the widow, who was now

thing about it!" muttered Santha Ann, in dignantly, and the widow meekly subsided "Well, I s'pose I must fill the lamps Thank Heaven he did git the ile!" said San tha. "It's a blessed mercy it didn't roll out o' the wagon." And she went slowly

"I'd just like to hear any one say any

out in the hall, where the big five-gallon car stood. Through the open 'door she could see that Mart had arisen and was staggering round. He saw her lift the can and spoke: "You bet your life, Santhy Ann, I had mis'able work keepin' that thing from 'sploding. I put my foot on it an' held my umbrelle over it to keep it out o' the moonshine, an

rerosene no more," "I won't send you after anything, if know myself," snapped his wife, and took up the can.

the cork popped out, an' I stuffed it up best

I could. Don't you never send me after no

"My gracious to goodness!" she cried, reason-they have probed and weighed as she tried to decant some of the fluid into and experimented, and still the ques smaller flask, "what's this!" tion is unsolved, the citadel unsacked. "Kinder looks like m'lasses,"

"Oh, heavens! it is! When will my roubles end?" sobbed Santha Ann. "Five gallons of good sweetening utterly spoiled

I do think that's the straw too much, an' I won't bear it-I won't. I'll send Mart about his business. To think! he must 'a ben drugged by some wicked, designing villen! "Oh, well, men 'ill do them things,'

said the widow. "S'pose he went on that way right along?"

"I'd kill him, I bleeve," muttered San tha, fiercely; then her eye fell on the roll that had done duty as a cork. She looked at it through tear-dimmed eyes as she picked it up. It was creased and tumbled and smeared with molasses, but neverthcless she ye home a (hic) present—half a dozen of smiled a sickly smile and thrust it into her

and found that Mart had fallen fast asleep on the lounge. She began to investigate again, opening bundle after bundle, some to her satisfaction, others fairly making her blood boil, as she afterward intimated to Achsa. There were patent gridirons, coffeepots, broilers, a machine with ponderous wings for keeping off flies, three rat-traps of different designs, all patented, boxes of eedles, red cotton, and darning implements -things that she never could use. There were over forty yards of satteen, a whole piece of calico, a shawl that would have natched Joseph's coat, which her affectionate spouse had doubtless intended for a present, a pack of cards, a knitting-machne, a child's rocking-chair, and a small patent iron bedstead. Besides these there were packages of candy, crockery, crackers, cakes, and a dozen or two of canned vege-

"What ever will I do?" sighed Santha Ann: "what shall I do?"

"Well, you can sell some of 'em." Santha Ann looked up-there stood the ubiquitious widow, a broad smile on her look for yerself. Them's the articles, but I face, as she took in the situation. "No, I won't. I'll keep the hull of 'em,

> over this spree, I'll know the reason why." Then she went upstairs. Achsa stood by the widow wiping hel eyes; she had been crying.

an' if Mart ain't a wiser man after he gits

"Never you mind, dear," said her mother, her kind maternal heart stirred; "don't

go to feel bad." "I don't s'pose he even thought of my hat," said the girl, tearfully. "No, dear; not the right kind of one, but

"I knew he wouldn't. I'll never trus him again." "But hedid git lots of vseful things, dear." "Yes; the carpet-sweeper and the cradle.

and the ice-cream churn and the-" "Well, well, let's make the best of it Achsv." "It'll be all over town," sobbed the girl

"Yes, but-" "And I can't go to church next Sunday, duplicate drafts and violated obligaand all the girls with their new hats! won't wear the old one-I vow I won't." "You sha'n't, my dear. We'll go into he city ourselves by the train, you and I." "That's likely, when father's spent all

"Look here, Achsa!" Achsa looked. What did she see? A big roll of bank-bills which her mother flourish ed in the air over her head.

is money and yours too."

are kept carefully penned up, and great "Oh, Achsa! there's a hundred dollars attention is paid to their diet. They How he come by 'em I don't know, an' hew soon become very fat. When they hav

accumulated so much fat that their legs will no longer hold them up they most takes my breath away to think where I are ready for the table. The Sioux Infound 'em. He had rolled 'em up and put dian cook first skins the animal care-'em for a cork in the nose of the kerose fully and then roasts him on a spit. can, an' the can was full of molass The grease which falls from the roaststopped now to laugh. "Ef he hasn't been ing animal he catches in a wooden or on a canter, then my name ain't Santha bark trough, and afterward uses for Ann. Won't he be ashamed ?-deacon of gravy. On all state occasions there is a the church and all! Oh, we've got him well feast of dog meat, and to refuse it is to under! He won't dare to say 'city' to me offend mortally a Sioux Indian. Whenfor a year to come; no, not till the day of his ever a treaty has been made or a powdeath. I'm going to put the cradle in my wow held between army officers and pedroom right afore his eyes, an' the cream Sioux braves, dog meat has been passed freezer, an' lots o' things, an' I'm going to around. Army officers who have been through the ordeal say the flesh is by spend it all, though; only make up for the no means unpalatable. It is white and things he didn't git; an' I'll buy a carpet tender and tastes very much like the too, Achsa, so't he didn't git that sweeper flesh of nicely roasted turkey, or, perhaps, more like goose. "Oh, mother?" cried Achsa, drying her

ears. "How soon can we go?"

aughing over the deacon's purchases."

a note from his wife, which ran thus:

"MART INGRAM,-You cum hoam bees

time I come home I hope you will be sober!"

He was. He lived on humble pie for a

onth, and wore sackcloth and ashes in

neekness and repentence for a year. Never

once did he ask for the change of his hun

dred dollars, but he always looked medita

tively at the bright-figured carpet which

dorns the parlor to this day, and which he

But he never touched wine again, an

tea and coffee, he always afterward declined

The Wonders of an Egg.

Mr. Matthieu Williams, in one of his

ectures, says: "Every one who eats

his matutinal egg eats a sermon and a

miracle. Inside of that smooth, symmet-

rical, beautiful shell lurks a question

which has been the Troy town for all

the philosophers and scientists since

Adam. Armed with the engines of

war-the microscope, the scales, the

offensive weapons of chemistry and

Prof. Bokorny can tell you that albu-

nen is composed of so many molecules

of carbon and nitrogen and hydrogen

and can persuade you of the difference

between active and passive albumen

and can show by wonderfully delicate

experiments what the aldehydes have

to do in the separation of gold from his

complicated solutions: but he can't

tell why from one egg comes a 'little

rid hin,' and from another a bantam

You leave your little silver spoon ar

hour in your egg-cup, and it is coated

with a compound of sulphur. Why is

that sulphur there? Wonderful, that

evolution should provide for the bone

of the future hen! There is phosphor

ous also in that little microcosm; and

the oxygen of the air, passing through

the shell, unites with it, and the acid

dissolves the shell, thus making good

same time thinning the prison walls.

Chemists know a good deal now about

albumen; and, if they cannot tell us

why life differentiates itself therein

and thereby, they can tell you how not

Congressional Jeremy Diddlers.

the capital during the last days of the

session. One of the queerest is the

crowd of collectors. Coming to con-

gress may be an honor, but it cannot

be said to make men honorable. The

average of dead beats in congress is

quite as great as outside. On the last

days of the session you will find a

swarm of florists, livery-stable men.

notel and boarding-house keepers, con-

stables and professional collectors

swarming the corridors, looking after

delinquent members and trying to

catch them in the halls. There are

tradesmen right and left. Nothing

can be legally done with a member

of congress for obtaining money under

false pretenses, though it is a jailable

offence when committed by common

people. The only remedy is to make

the transaction known. If the records

of the congressional dead beats could

be printed a good many people would

be astonished. The most reckless

prodigality in luxuries, such as car-

riages, flowers, wines, cigars, etc., is the

usual life of the congressional beat,

There are poor men and women there

who have catered to these members

with the idea that men holding such

honorable positions must of necessity

be honest, who have tried in vain to

collect what is due them. These dupes

actually suffer for the necessaries of

life, while the congressional debtors

are aping men of wealth in high living.

The sergeant-at-arms's office could tell

a disgraceful story of bogus checks,

tions-a story too unpleasant to print.

Dog Meat is Good.

known to nearly every army officer who

has served on the borders. To the

Sious Indians dog meat is what turkey

is to other people. They consider it a

great delicacy. The animals to be eaten

That dog meat is good to the taste is

Some queer things can be seen about

to spoil your breakfast."

beverages" of every description, except

unwittingly conjured out of the carpet

weeper.

-Harper's Bazar.

Impalpable.

"Well, I cal'late we can go to-day, if we The bed of the ocean is to an enoran git ready in an hour. The widow says mous extent covered with lava and she'll stay here till we come back, so's to pumice stone. Still more remarkable git the dinner. We'll see how our shopping is it to find the floor of the ocean compares with his, an' we won't drink no covered in many parts with the dust of peverages either. But, Achsy, I s'pect if the meteorites. These are like miniawe weren't the victims, we'd split our sides ture comets, and are for the most part broken into innumerable fragments. We are all familiar with the heavenly When Mart woke up, about one o'clock, he found his dinner ready and his wife and visitants as shooting stars, but it has daughter missing. He had a confused idea been only lately discovered that this that he had driven them both from home, cosmic dust forms layers at the bottom of the deepest seas. Between Honolulu and was inconsolable till the widow handed and Tahiti, at a depth of two thousand three hundred and fifty fathoms-over two miles and a half-a vast layer of ly drunk this morning at sun-up. Ain't you this material exists. Falling upon ashamed? an' you a deacon of the church!!! Now I hev got to go in town to git land this impalpable dust is undistinguishable: but accumulating for things reely needed, an' I've took that huncenturies in the sea depths it forms a dred dollars you stoped up the kerosene can wondrous story of continuous bombardwith. It won't be mie fault if I doant spend every cent of it, thou I doant know how you ment of this planet by cometary bodies. got it-gambolled for it perhaps. Bye the

Treatment of Mexican Prisoners. In Zacatecas the prisoners are worked

and rubbish from the street, lime and sand for the builder and heavy stones used in paving the streets and sidewalks. Many of them are barefooted and clothed in rags, while others have a piece of a blanket around the loins. which form their entire suit. They are driven to and fro by a mounted guard consisting of about one-third of their own number; thus to them life is almost worse than death itself. When lumber or long timber is to be moved the two pieces are fastened to the pack-saddle on either side of a mule or burro, while the other ends drag on the ground; thus they are trailed along to the required place. This is the secret of transferring everything for which a long geared wagon is necessary. And it is even said they pride themselves on their native ingenuity, for by this method there is no time lost in gearing and ungearing. All the butchers' supplies are carried more than a mile into this city. We have seen one man carry five dressed sheep or two quarters of beef this distance at one load, for which he received six cents per load. And considering that his employer is not required to buy hay or corn for him and that he pays for his own breakfast he thus becomes a cheaper creature or beast of burden than the mule or donkey; hence we seldom see them used in the work Others are carrying large hogskin baskets filled with hides, horns and tallow, while others are peddling or delivering sheep, goat or hog skins full of lard. This receptacle is made by taking the hide from the animal in its natural form, then the feet are tied up and all cuts securely sewed, after which it is filled from the neck and tied also. Then when a supply is wanted they have only to untie a foot or tap the body in some convenient place and the quantity is forthcoming. There are no wells or water works here, hence all water for use is conveyed by water carriers and sold about the streets of the city. The scenes at the fountains in the early morning is suggestive of ancient times to the student of history. Women by the hundreds are filling and bearing away on their shoulders ollas (jars) of water. These, too, are very similar in form to that used by Rebecca at the well. Men are there with their poles and water cans. In short the scene is composed of men, donkeys and dogs, women, children, pet pigs, lambs and roats. The air is filled with music for all creatures of a kind are exchanging their morning greetings while waiting their turn. Thus all seem to enjoy life while reproducing the scenes of old as we have seen them pictured. And here and then many dark eyed Rebeccas are often won by the meetings at the

members who systematically rob hotels and haberdashers and all sorts of The Commercial Drummer. The "commercial traveler" vulgarly known as the "drummer," now repre sents a very important class in this country. They furnish a vast deal of business to the railroads and an immense patronage to the hotels of the country. The number of New York drummers is very large-there are said to be fully 30,000 of them. Of course there are not so many as that on the road at one time, for certain goods are sold at particular seasons and the services of some of the traveling salesmen are only required for a few months in a year. The drummer is generally a pushing, well-informed, plausible person. He must be a good talker and understand the wares he is disposing of as well as the peculiarities and credit of the merchant he calls upon. So vast and so well equipped is this army of commercial travelers that there is no longer any necessity for country storekeepers to visit New York or other jobbing centres. He is visited at his place of business, wherever situated, by swarms of drummers, who keep him thoroughly posted as to styles and prices. A good commercial traveler is well paid and always puts up at the best hotels and travels in the saloon and sleeping cars. They, of course, are a heavy tax on the houses that employ them, but with the present machinery of trade

they are indispensable to the mere and jobbers who have goods to sell to retailers outside the large cities. The trade papers and the telephonic price current, with the drummers' visit, rep. ders it unnecessary for the country dealer to visit the great jobbing centre except for pleasure. Nor does he want so much stock on hand, as he can order his goods at short notice by telegraph as per sample shown to him by the "drummers,"

Extraordinary Coincidence. In the year 1664, on the 5th of Decem

ber, a boat on the Menai, crossing the Strait, with eighty-one passengers, war upset, and only one passenger, named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1785, was upset another boat containing about sixty persons and every soul perished with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams. On the 5th of August, 1820 a third boat met the same disaster but the passengers of this were ne more than twenty-five, and, singular to relate, the whole perished, with the exception of one, whose name wa Hugh Williams.

New Tests for Color Billidness, An exceedingly simple - but none the less valuable-apparatus has just

been invented by Dr. Jefferson, of New

Castle, England, the surgeon in charge

of the Northumberland and Durham

Infermary for Diseases of the Eye, by

means of which color blindness, even when only partial, can be readily de tected by any operator of ordinary evesight. Most of the methods hitherto employed have had the disadvantage of being either too elaborate for general use, or else have not been sufficiently accurate. Dr. Jefferson's invention consists of a color circle formed by as cargadores, and while writing this white enamelled disc, twenty-two fifty have passed my windows and all inches in diameter, on which seventy were loaded with wood. At other times two bobbins of wool, representing the we see them loaded with bags of earth different shades of color, are fixed This wheel of color can be spun round by a touch of the hand, and each hue upon it brought into comparison with other colors arranged on a stationary testing board attached above the disc The colors on the test board represent, of course, those of the spectrum; and the patient is required to match from the colors on the wheel-which are not placed in consecutive order-the color given him from the testing board. He places the disc in motion, and out of the seventy-two shades represented by the bobbins upon it succeeds in matching perfectly or partially, or may possibly fail altogether. Dr. Jefferson claims that the apparatus is one which can be used without the help of a specialist; and it seems certain that by means of it the eyes of pilots and railway signalmen-whose correctness of vision is sometimes a matter of life and death to hundreds of other people-can be readily and efficiently tested. The eyesight of dyers and shop assistants, silk mercers' establishments can be ascertained in the same way, and hy succesive tests the precise error in the perception of any single color can be conclusively pointed out.

One of Ludwig's Whims,

Among the follies not generally known committed by the demented King of Bayaria, was the erection of a circus on the first floor of the royal palace of Munich. The ceiling was made to imitate the skies at night time. with the moon and stars, lit up from behind by electric lights. On the walls were a series of colored frescoes representing various country scenes, including an Italian capanna, a French auberge, and a Swiss chalet. The monarch and his guests, twenty in number. first went to the theatre. They then returned to the palace and supped. About two in the morning the king ordered his favorite charger, and, mounting, invited his friends to follow him. Their horses were brought up, and, as soon as they were all in the saddle, his majesty rode off into the circus. The royal party galloped round the ring several times. The king stopped, descended, and tapped at the door of the capanna. Suddenly the door opened as if by magic, and a crowd of persons emerged from it. They were dressed in the different country costumes of Italy, and bore baskets of fruit, cake and wine, of which the guests partook. During the repast an invisible choir sang Italian airs, accompanied by a brass band. His majesty again mounted his charger, and, followed by his friends, rode round the circus once more. He now knocked at the anherge and French peasants came out with more wine and eatables, which the poor guests, already surfeited, were bound to consume rather than offend their eccentric host. The magicians here executed favorite French songs. The same performance was gone through at the chalet, and then the king, at halfpast four in the morning, abruptly withdrew, leaving his companions more dead than alive.

Equine Gambling Appliances.

Trotting is the development of civilized ideas and tendencies. The trotting horse can be utilized in almost every phase of everyday existence, and is an essential and most valuable ele ment in the practical life and period. It is of value to the physician, the stagecoach, the traveller, the business man in search of pleasure and healthful recreation. To not one of these is the racehorse of the slightest value. The single use to which it is put is that of gambling; in a moral sense the animal is no more nor less than a roulette wheel, a faro-deck of cards, or any other of the appliances employed in gaming. The chief patrons of horseracing are professional gamblers, as it is to them simply a variation in the kind of gambling-a change, as it were, from poker to rouge-et-noir.

Who has not felt now ne works-the dreadful conquering spirit—of ill? Who cannot see, in the circle of his own society, the faded and foredoomed to misery? September 21,

AN AUGUST IDYL. reil, vacation is over. I've come back to town, with a heart that's a deal worse for wear, and my spirits once light are decidedly down.

I am lonesome. Perhaps 'tis as well to declare -I'm in love! ve the symptoms exactly-I dream and I pine You see I'm inspired to write

sad verses, and that's an infallible sign— But fancy a man in this curious plight, I love two!

the moon which illumines this hot, sultry night inds me how one month ago, wandered with Dorothy, piquant and bright, on the effirs down at Newport. We talked well you know,

Not much sense we her, adore her. But can I forget The days with dear Imogen spent,

the mountains? And how in sweet int Her spirit and mine, as together we bent

ow, one of these two charming girls, I have I will marry. But which shall it be? wedded to either, I'd certainly mourn For the other who seemed just as charming to

With a woman's affections. Rh, what? letter from each! I am lucky to-day. "You'll congratulate," Let me see. Great Scott!

put I must decide, for 'tis cruel to play

Both engaged

An Irish Letter.

My DEAR SIR:-Having now a little peace and quietness, I sit down to inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are in from these bloodthirsty rebels, most of whom are, however, thank God, killed and dispersed. We are in a pretty mess; can get nothing

to eat, nor any wine to drink, except whisky, and when we sit down to dinner are obliged to keep both hands armed. While I write this letter I hold a sword in one hand and the pistol in the other.

I concluded from the beginning that that would be the end of it, and I see I was right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that verything is at a stand. I should have answered your letter a fort-

ing; indeed, hardly a mail arrives safe with ut being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday the coach with the mail from Dublin was robbed near this town. The bags had been judiciously left behind, for fear of accident, and by good luck there was nobody in the coach but two outside passengers who had nothing to take.

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Last Thursday an aların was given that a rang of rebels were advancing hither under the French standard, but they had no colors, nor any drum except bagpipes. Immediate y every man in the place, including women and boys, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force much too little, and they were far to near for us to think of retreating. Death was in every face, but to it we went; and by the time half of our band was killed we began to be all alive.

Fortunately they had no guns but pistols, outlasses and pikes; and, as we had plenty of muskets and ammunition, we put them all to the sword; not a soul of them escaped except some that were drowned in adjoining bogs; and in a very short time nothing ras to be heard except silence.

Their uniforms are all of different colors, ent mostly green. After the action we went to rummage

sheir camp, all we found were a few pikes without heads, a parcel of empty bottles full with water, and a bundle of blank French commissions filled up with Irishmen's

Troops are stationed everywhere round the country, which exactly squares with my less Nothing, however, can save a union with England, which would turn our barren hills into fertile valleys.

I have only leisure to add that I am in

P. S.-If you don't receive this, of course it must have miscarried; therefore, I beg you will immediately write to let me know,

Letter from a Father to a Son.

I see by your picture that you have got one of them pleated coats, with a belt around it, and short pants. They make you look s you did when I used to spank you in years gone by, and I feel the same old de sire to do it now that I did then. Old and feeble as I am, it seems to me as though I could spank a boy that wears knickerbocker pants buttoned on a Garibaldi waist, and a

pleated jacket. If it wasn't for them cute little camel's hair whiskers of yours I would not believe that you had grown up to be a large, expensive boy, with grown-up thoughts. Some of the thoughts you express in your letters are far beyond your years. Do you think them yourself, or is there some boy in the school that thinks all the thoughts for the rest? Some of your letters are so deep that your

mother and I can hardly grapple with them.

One of them especially was so full of foreign stuff that you had got out of the bill of fare, that we will have to wait till you come home before we take it in. I can talk a little Chippewa, but that is all the foreign language that I am familiar with. When I was young we had to get our foreign languages the best we could, so I studied Chippewa with a master. A Chippewa chief took me into his camp and kept me there for some time while I acquired his language. He besame so much attached to me that I had great difficulty in coming away.

I wish you would write in United States dialect as much as possible, and not try to Paralyze your parents with imported expressions that come too high for poor people.

Remember that you are the only boy we've got, and we are only going through the motions of living here for your sake. For us the day is wearing out, and it is now way along into the shank of the evening. All we ask of you is to improve on the old people. You can see where I fooled myself, and you can do better. Read and write and sifer and polo and get nolledge, and by not to be ashamed of your uncultivated When you get that checkered little sawed

off coat on and a pair of knee panties, and that poker-dot necktie, and the sassy little boys holler "rats" when you pass by and your heart is bowed down, remember that no matter how foolish you may look, you Parents will never sour on you. - American AN AUGUST IDYL.

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incuspensable to the mercua pers who have goods to sell te outside the large cities. The pers and the telephonic price with the drummers' visit, reninnecessary for the country visit the great jobbing centre r pleasure. Nor does he want stock on hand, as he can order at short notice by telegraph ample shown to him by the TS."

NI, 1000

raordinary Coincidence. ear 1664, on the 5th of Decemt on the Menai, crossing the th eighty-one passengers, was only one passenger, named liams, was saved. On the same e year 1785, was upset another caining about sixty persons,

soul perished with the exone, whose name was Hugh On the 5th of August, 1820, oat met the same disaster, passengers of this were no n twenty-five, and, singular the whole perished, with ion of one, whose name was liams.

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Daniel Webster is described by Maj. Poore in many places. "He was known," says he, "as 'Black Dan,' from his swarthy complexion. He had a stalwart frame, a massive head, crowned with a wealth of black hair, and his heavy eyebrows overhung deep cavernous eyes. He was a marked man in any crowd. Daniel Webster was a good liver, but he had no care about money." Maj. Poore says that he was often in pecuniary straits, though his professional income could not have been less than \$20,000 a year. He received \$70,000 for a single fee as counsel for the Commissioners on Spanish claims, and his friends in Boston at one time raised a purse to enable him to purchase the house in which the millionaire Corcoran now lives." Daniel Webster did his own marketing, says Major Poore. He was a regular attendant at the Marsh Market on market mornings. He almost invariably wore a large broad-brimmed, soft felt hat, with his favorite blue coat and bright buttons, a buff cassimere waistcoat and black trousers. Going from stall to stall, followed by a servant bearing a large basket, in which purchases were carried home, he would joke with the butchers, fish-mongers and green-grocers with a grave drollery of which his biographers, in their anxiety to deify him, have made no mention. He always liked to have a friend or two at his dinner table, and in inviting them, sans ceremonei, he would say in his deep, cheery voice, 'Come and dine with me to-morrow. I purchased a noble saddle of Valley of Virginia mutton in market last week, and I think you will enjoy it." Or, "I

They Did Their Own Marketing.

the gods. Come and taste it." President Harrison also attended the Washington markets, and it was getting up early and going out in the wet that killed him. He was an obstinate old fellow, and he stood on the front steps of the Capitol without his overcoat on the day of his inauguration. And a few days before he was taker sick he was overtaken by a shower or one of those marketing excursions and refused to change his clothes when he came in.

found a famous 'possum in market this

morning, sir, and left orders with

Monica, my cook, to have it baked in

the real old Virginia style, with stuffing

of chestnuts and surrounded by baked

sweet potatoes. It will be a dish fit for

The Honey Ants. The honey ant is a small, red insect extremely demonstrative and active, and found particularly in Texas and Mexico, and in considerable numbers in Colorado. Their nests are prominent mounds in some cases, and again are low heaps, spread over an area of twenty or thirty square feet, forming a community. As a rule they are nocturnal, working at night, though I have seen them work in the bright sunlight at three o'clock in the afternoon, march ing in a line, perhaps seven feet wide and forty feet in length, to a cottonwood tree, up which they passed-and long and slender-coming down larger and full of a pure white liquid. It would strike even a casual observer as curious that these ants were carrying home a liquid that could hardly be stored away, ants not having, as a rule. storehouses for liquid provisions; but in a decidedly novel manner. Certain selection, are utilized as receptacles for the honey food supply and become literally honey bottles. They are kept by the others in a separate apartment about six inches long by four in height that is a storeroom. Here, if the nest is carefully opened, the ants or honey bottles will be seen hanging on th wall, looking like ripe currants.

The modus operandi that results in this is as follows: The ants, at least the small ones, forage for food, and find it in some cases in what are known as galls, curious enlargements or growths. often seen on trees and formed by the egg of an insect having been deposited in the wood, the latter growing about it and allowing in some cases an escape of a liquid that is greatly esteemed by ants, and certainly tastes like honey Filling their bodies with this material, the workers proceed to the storeroom where the bottle ants are kept and de liver it up to them, the receptacles receiving so much that they become dis tended to an enormous extent, as we have seen, and are incapable of movement to any great degree. Their bodies upon examination seem particularly adapted for the purpose, being covered in their normal condition by several plates that spread apart when the abdomen is distended. How long these living bot tles hold their store is not known-undoubtedly indefinitely. When the other ants wish to draw their rations they proceed to the dark chamber, and a supply is forthwith given up. Such an arrangement seems to show that ants have much more intelligence than they are given credit for, as all their move ments cannot be considered instinctive In Colorado their nests are quite com mon about the Garden of the Gods and the tunnels that they form often penetrate considerable distances into the rock, and the work in arriving at the chamber where the honey bottles

are hung is one of no little labor. The Ubiquitous Thistle.

There is no weed weedier or more ubiquitous than the common thistle In paradise, it is true, if we may trus John Milton and the Sunday-school books-wise, as usual, beyond what is written-there were no thorns or thistles; the creation and introduction of the noxous tribe upon this once inno cent and thornless earth being a direct consequence of the fall of man, and a stern retribution for Adam's delinquency. But since then the thistle has managed so to diffuse itself over the

agreed upon by herself and brother habitable globe that there hardly now from which as she held the letter in her remains a spot on earth without its own local representative of that everintrusive and conquering genus. Wherever civilized man goes, there the thistle accompanies him as a matter of course in his various wanderings. It adapts itself to all earthly environments. Close up to the arctic circle you will find it defying the indigenous reindeer with its prickly wings; under an equatorial sky you may observe it accommodating itself most complacently with a sardonic smile to tropical existence, and battling with the prickly cactuses and the thorny acacias, to the manner born, for its fair share of the dry and arid uplands. Even nettles are nowhere in competition with it; in spite of its valuable and irritating sting, the nettle has not the plasticity and adaptability of constitution that mark the stout and sturdy thistle tribe Garnered and harvested yearly with the farmer's corn, its seeds have been gratuitously distributed by its enemy, man in all climates; and when once it gains the slightest footbold, its winged down enables it to diffuse itself ad infinitum through the virgin soil of yet unconquered and unthistly continents. Rain as a Stimulant.

The health-giving properties of rain are not appreciated by the general public. Rain is essential to physical vigor in localities that have an extensive population. Man and his occupations laden the air with countless and unclassified impurities. The generous, kindly rain absorbs them, even as a washerwoman extracts the dirt from soiled clothes. The ammoniacal exhalations, the gases resultant from combustion and are all quietly absorbed by brisk showers. People talk about a "dry climate," but it is a snare and a delusion. There is nothing in it. A very dry climate will never support a large population for it would soon become so poisoned that it would be fatal to the human

Cheating in Gems. The invention of what are called

"doublets" in diamond dealing can be

traced back for centuries. One mode

of getting up false stones has been described by Jerome Cardan, who has published in detail the method of the inventor, one Zocolino. This person's way of working was to procure a thin flake of a very inferior and cheap example of the stone he desired to "improve," choosing those which had little color, and might in consequence be procured at a nominal price. As a bottom for his "make-up" he took a bit of crystal which he had shaped to his purpose; covering this with a transparent glue with which he had mixed necessary coloring material, so as to be like the finest specimen of the gem he in tended to forge, he carefully fixed on the flake of stone, and concealed the joining of the two so deftly by careful setting as to make purchasers fancy that his gems were not only genuine but really finer than those of other jewelers. For a time Zocolino flourished and was enabled by means of his cunning workmanship to deceive the clev erest lapidaries; but detection came at last, and put an end to his fraudulent practices in gem making. It may be mentioned as a warning to travelers that the Singhalese at Colombo are experts in such frauds, and frequently persuade persons to purchase cleverly the country, which exactly squares with my the honey ant overcomes this difficulty set up doublets, or pieces of rock crystal cut and polished. Doublets in of the ants, either by agreement or many cases, especially when both parts are really diamonds, are somewhat difficult to detect, even by men who have had great experience in the gem and jewel trades. Often when these gems have been set in a cluster, it has been found on examination that at least one of the stones is made of paste, or is perhaps a doublet. A rather curious story went the rounds of the press some years ago, when, on the death of a lady of title, it was found that more than one-third of the family diamonds were composed of false stones. These imitations had been so beautifully executed that none but the cleverest dealers were able to detect them, while in the case of some of the stones it was not till their specific gravity had been tested that a decision could be arrived at. It has been found on examination, we believe, that necklaces of so-called real diamonds have often contained 20 per cent. of doublets or other stones of questionable quality. Respectable dealers in jewelry maintain that it is the public who are to blame for the production of false jewels, knowing well enough that genuine gems could not be given at the prices offered for them. Retail jewelers are not seldom deceived themselves, not being, perhaps, so well versed in the technical knowledge incidental to their trade as they ought to be. Tradesmen of repute. however, are exceedingly careful in their selection of stock, no gem being

> offered for sale unless it is known to be genuine. The Origin of the Postage Stamp. Quite an interesting and curious story is connected with the origin of the postage stamp. One day a girl came forth from an inn located in the northern part of England, and received from a postman a letter which she turned over in her hand as she asked the price of the postage. The man asked a shilling, a sum too large for one poor as herself to pay, and so she returned the letter to the postman with sadness, although she knew that her brother had sent it. But a sympathic traveller, named Rowland Hill, stood near, and at this moment interposed and insisted on paying the shilling himself, although the girl seemed strongly averse to his doing so. When the postman had departed, the kindhearted Mr. Hill was surprised to find that there was no need for his pity; for the envelope, the girl explained to him, contained no written communication,

hands, she gathered all the information she desired. "We are so poor." she continued, "that we invented this mode of correspondence without paying for our letters. Such duplicity set Mr. Hill thinking that a postal system which incited people to commit petty fraud must be very defective. He argued that if the price of postage was lowered from an exorbitant rate to one that came easily within the means of the mass of the people, so many more letters would pass through the mails that the financial condition of the treasury would not be impaired, while society would derive much additional benefit. He became so much interested in the matter that he managed to bring his views to the notice the British government, which on January 10, 1840, which may be considered the birthday of the postage stamp, letters began to be circulated in every part of the United Kingdom at the postage rate of only a penny. Rowland Hill became secretary to the postmaster general, and during the next ten vears so great a change had taken place that in 1850 the number of letters sent through the mails was 7.239.962 against | train." 1.500,000 in 1840.

Concerning the Red Hat.

The Pope places the red hat upon the head of the cardinal to signify that he is to consecrate his mental acquirements to the service of the church, and its color signifies that the wearer must be prepared to lose the last drop of his blood rather than betray his trust. The hat is round in form, with a low crown and wide rim, from the inside of which hang fifteen tassels, attached in triangular form, one to five. It is worn but twice—once when the cardinal receives it in consistory and next when it rests on the catafaloue at his obsequies. It is then suspended from the ceiling of the chapel or isle of the church in which he may be buried.

The red beretta is a square cap, with three corners, symbolic of the Trinity. rojecting from its crown. It is sent o distant cardinals by an ablegate or spiritual pontifical messenger, who must be one of the Pope's private chamberlains. Cardinals alone wear

the beretta of red. The ordinary hat of the cardinal is a broad brimmed, round black hat (tri corner), absolutely similar to those worn in Rome by all ecclesiastics, secular as well as regular. It is of beaver in winter, of straw covered with silk in the summer. At the base of the crown is a thick red cord, twisted with gold thread, and terminating in gold tassels. The cardinal usually wears this hat in the city, in the country, while walking or when traveling: in short, each time that he goes out in walking dress or in black cassock.

An Enterprising Architect.

Adjoining one end of the royal palace at Naples, which is the future home of the Crown Prince, is the theatre of San Carlo, which has an interesting story. When Charles III, was the King of Naples he issued orders for the most magnificent theatre of Europe to be built in the shortest time possible. Angelo Carascale, a Nepolitan architect, offered to complete it in three months. and by great effort and energy actually T. Raymond, otherwise "Col. Sellers." did so. On the opening night the King "The Forrest Home?" queried the farmer sent for the architect to come to the royal balcony, and there publicly commended his work, adding that only one thing was lacking, and that was a private door and stair-case leading from the palace into the theatre for the use of the royal family. The architect bowed low, and retired that the play might begin. When the play was finished the architect appeared before the King, saying, - "Your Majesty's wish is accomplished," and preceded the astonished monarch to a private entrance in one end of the theatre. In the three hours that the acting had engaged the king's attention the untiring architect had collected his workmen, and by almost superhuman effort had completed his task. He had torn down partitions and laid huge logs of wood for a stairway: but elegant velvet carnets and beautiful curtains concealed the rough floors and defaced walls. while a skillful arrangement of handsome mirrors and chandeliers produced a magical effect, and made the whole seem the work of fairy hands. Afterward, the entrance was properly finished, and last summer I walked from the palace through this private door, and stood in the royal balcony where the king had received the architect nearly one hundred and fifty years before.

A Silent Theatrical Revolution. Within the last few years a silent evolution has been effected in the theatrical world by the uprooting of the old stock companies and the introduction of the system of theatrical tours playing London successes. Old actors of third or fourth-rate merit. trained up to the "legitimate," find it impossible to keep up with the fashions and the demands of a new generation. A modern manager now requires his companies to dress well on and off the stage, to look well to cultivate the manners of "society." For have they not to play in "society" comedies? As the gradual change has been brought about the "old theatrical hands" have had to give way to the younger generation who have been taught in the new school. Nowhere is the stern law of the survival of the fittest at work with greater activity than in the theatrical world. The utility man may live through a season or two: then comes another utility man who is a little better and cuts him out. The heart of a theatrical manager must be of steel to withstand the appeals that are constantly made to it, whether for charity or for an engagement. but on its outside were certain marks

VARIETIES.

A SHARP KENTUCKIAN .- A friend of mine came the other day to settle for his night's lodging at a bed-buggy little hole in the wall near the railway station here in Neufchatel, called the Hotel des Alps. In addition to the charge for apartment, service, lights, etc., was the item un dejeuner. I will put into plain English that which followed: "But I didn'torder any breakfast."

"That was no fault of the house, m sieur."

"Do you mean to tell me that you wish to charge me for breakfast I neither ordered or

"The breakfast was prepared all the san "You pretend that you provide a regular

table d'hote breakfast every morning and charge for it whether your guests take it or "Yes, monsieur. See the menu? Here i

is," and the firm yet polite landlord produced gave them a favorable reception, and his regular a la carte. My friend turned it upside down. Then he carefully perused it. Then he said:

"How much of this do you serve as your regular breakfast?" "Anything you like, monsieur."

"Very well. Receipt the bill, and, as 1 am to pay for a breakfast, please God I will eat t. Bring me a fillet of beef, with mushrooms half chicken grille, a rum omelet and a pint of Chablis. I shall wait over until the next

Mine host of the Hotel des Alps looked first stupefied, and then disgusted. and, finally rasping the situation, he ran into his office, altered his bill in conformity with the facts. a id hurrying back, cried;

"Here, monsieur, here is your bill, quite correct—six francs 35 centimes—and you will just have time to catch your train."-Loui ville-Courier Journal.

THE NON-DANCING TENTH.—There are sevral good stories told about the Tenth British Hussars. "Ouida," in her novels, speaks of them as the "non-dancing Tenth." The origin of this name, so goes the story, was

At a hall to which the officers were invited twenty or thirty years ago it was, the lady of the house went up to them, one after another asking them if she couldn't get them partners but always receiving the stereotyped reply 'The Tenth don't dance." She at last became so angry at the exhibition that she went up to the senior officer present, from whom she had received the same answer, and said: "Do the Tenth march?"

"Well, then, be good enough to order the

l'enth to march out of my house." The major scanned her through his eve classes, twisted his mustache and replied: 'Ya-a-s.'' In five minutes every man-jack of them had gone.

Shortly after this, it is related, the Tenth scored a win. Another ball-giver invited the officers to an entertainment, and supplemented the invitations with a request that the officers come in uniform. The night of the ball arrived, and instead of the officers themselves came each one's servant, with his mas er's uniform over his arm, with which he walked into the ball-room, and, saluting the lady of the house, wheeled with military precision and deposited the uniform on a chair. How true these stories are I can't say. At all events, the Tenth are famous enough, not only for courage and dash, but for extrava-

THE CONVERSATION ENDED ABRUPTLY. hatting about retorts, however, one reached my ears on the train going to Philadelphia one day recently that will amuse you, I think. "What is that large yellow building back among the trees?" asked an elderly gentlenan, turning to the small man, with cleanlyhaven face and prominent nose, who sat just in front of him. The train had just passed Holmsburg Junction and the inquisitor pointed off to the right.

"That is the Forrest Home," replied John

"It is the home for poor actors, given by Edwin----

"Lord! how crowded the place must be." There the conversation broke off abruptly,

WHY VASSAR GIRLS DO NOT MARRY .-Motherhood is beautiful, and a babe in the ouse is a wellspring of joy. But this dwarfs the mind. At each advent the mother's mind oes back to begin anew with the infant's. She loses articulate speech and jabbers a jibberish, to begin with its inarticulate language. What an intellectual tumble for a Vassa graduate! A young one in the family gathers to its inanities the minds of all the company, and the visitors go away with a sense of sinking to intellectual vacuity. All this is lovely and does well enough for the present omestic state of woman; but it is not for the mancipated, elevated, intellectual wom that is to come. She is not to serve as a do mestic wellspring of joy, but as an intellec tual terror.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE EARTHQUAKE ACQUITTED .- J. Farring on, a cigar dealer of Manhattan Avenue Greenpoint, accused Richard Jost yesterday of stealing two boxes of cigars. "When did my client commit the alleged

heft?" asked Counselor Roesch. " Last Tuesday night."

"Did you see him take the cigars?" "No, but I saw the boxes move and he was behind them; and I found a box in his pock

"Tuesday night," said the counselor; "that was the night of the earthquake. Maybe, the make caused them to move. And now, sir,' be continued, "can you swear that quake did not cause the boxes to move, and sir-"Twenty-nine days in jail," interrupted Justice Nacher .- N. Y. Sun.

A HOPEFUL EDITOR .- Col. Bill Short, editor of the Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindictor, made a flying trip to Washington not long since. He is an applicant for any osition within the gift of the President, pro rided it has an adequate salary attached to it. Where is your baggage, Bill?" asked a friend who met him at the depot. "Baggage!" exclaimed Bill, "how do you expect me to have any baggage when I've not even been appointed? Wait until I have been in office a few months and then I will show you more plunder than you can carry off in a a four mule wagon."

A NICE old lady has a certain test which she applies to all young men who "pay attention" to any of her granddaughters. After a certain time she offers him some of her hom made cake. If he eats it with avidity, she mutely gives consent; if not, she instantly begins to oppose the match-not as some night suppose, from wounded vanity, but ecause she has a theory that men who like cake never drink to' excess or live dissipated lives of any sort. "Give me," she says, "a man that loves 'gingerbread—it's a sure sign he isn't fond of whiskey."-Hudson Republi-

Stones and sticks are flung only at fruit The conductor is a ladies' man. He is al-Patent medicines are now made that will cure everything but hams.

If we attend well to our own affairs, we shall not have time to superintend our neighbor's.

Chaff.

Don't karry eggs in your coat-tale pockit. Eggs ain't good after they've been set on awhile. "Weight for the wagon," observed the far-

mer, as he helped his 300-pound wife to a seat in the vehicle. When Adolphus placed his arms around the the neck of Angeline, he said it was for an

"When my cousin was married," said Mrs. Ramsbotham, "I gave her a handsome water giraffe and two goblins."

Parlor matches are like fashionable engage-nents. There is too much fuss and noise bout them for the money.

A marriage notice in the Elmira Advertiser tops off in this way: "No cards, no cake, no flowers, no presents, and nobody's business." The difference between the desire of a sailor and that of a blind man is that one

wants to go to sea and the other wants to see Why is a man ringing a bell for an auction ike a church sociable? One makes a noise like a church sociable? One makes a noise to get money, and the other makes an oyster get money.

When a certain bachelor was married the members of the Bachelor Club broke him all up by sending him as a wedding present a copy of "Paradise Lost."

"You can always tell a bachelor by the way he handles a baby." says an exchange. Gn the contrary, you can always tell a bache-lor by the way he doesn't handle a baby.

"I think I wear twos," she simpered to the shoemaker, "do I not?" "Yes, ma'am," said the honest dealer, "you wear twos." Then under his breath; "One on each foot." Satire can no further go than when Sam Johnson said to a booby: "If I have said any-thing that you understand, sir, I humbly crave the pardon of the rest of the company."

At a recent marriage ceremony in one of the Providence churches, the contracting parties were thirty minutes behind time, and the organ pealed out: "Ohl dear, what can the matter be?"

"Yes," said the fair but false young vo-calist to Bumbleton, "that is an old English song with a refrain." "Ah!" replied the crusty critic, "that just suits me. Refrain from singing it."

"How is it," asked a lady, "that Time is always represented as bald-headed?" To which a gentleman replied: "So many have taken Time by the forelock, the probabilities are they pulled out all his hair."

Said a little Brooklyn boy who was watering the flowers in his mother's garden with his latest acquisition, a watering-pot: "Now, God, you take care of the rest of the ground and I'll attend to this patch!"

A celebrated tragedian had a broken nose A hay once remarked to him: "I like your acting; but to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, madam," replied the tragedian; "the bridge is gone."

Somebody says that the odor of fresh paint may be removed from a room by placing saucer of ground coffee in the apartment Now we understand why it is a man generally chews ground coffee when he is painting the Host-"Now, that wine cost me a guinea

bottle nearly twenty years ago. Now, apar from the prime cost, look what the yearly in-terest comes to." Guest—"Well, let's have erest comes to." Guest—" well, le

First Young Lady—And how do you like Mr. Brisk? I saw you with him a moment. Second Y. L.—Am not impressed. Cannot abide bald-headed men. First Y. L.—Bald-headed! Why, his head is not bald. Second "What is that big iron thing full of holes?" asked Laura. "Locomotive boiler," said Tom. Laura looked thoughtful. After a moment's silence she asked: "Why do they boil locomotives?" Tom looked amazed: "To

We heard a paster of one of our most pro we neard a paster of one of our most prom-inent churches the other day decline an ad-dition of \$100 to his salary, for this reason, among others, that the hardest part of his labors heretofore had been to collect his salary, and it would kill him to collect \$100

dens, in front of the monkeys' cages. Per-ceiving a youth dressed in most remarkable style, who is coming toward him, he clings close to his mother's gown. "Oh, mamma,"

"I owe more to my mother," said Babster, "than to any other being on earth." "Well, she will never get it," said Shook. "Get what?" "What you owe her. You have been owing me \$10 for the last twenty years and I never expect to get a cent of it. I wouldn't give your mother four cents on a dellar for what you owe her."

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amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have sed, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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disease has been checked, more especially
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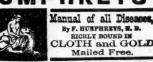
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Probably Nasal Gleet in a Horse.

EAGLE, Sept. 8, 1896.

mary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. There an eleven-year-old horse that for a year and a half has had a discharge at the mose, of a white color. It does not discharge as the avery day, but at times will go one or two days without discharging. One year ago hast winter he had the distemper and this has been noticed since the following spring. He keeps poor in flesh but eats well. At times the discharge is quite large. Please bell me what I shall do for him through the columns of the FARMER. Also, give me a mod recipe for condition powders to keep good recipe for condition powders to keep a horse's blood in good condition. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-From the symptoms as de scribed we are unable to determine the true haracter of the disease in your horse. It is probably nasal gleet, or it may be glanders. Nasal gleet is a term used to desig. mate a chronic form of catarrh, indicating derangement of the air passages, usually onfined to that portion of the mucus membrane lining the largnx, frontal sinuses, and masal passages, often requiring the skill of an expert veterinary surgeon to distinguish the disease from chronic glanders, which in some respects it resembles. Test: Give the following: Bi-chloride hydrargyn, pulv., half a drachm; proof spirits, one pint; mix. Give a teaspoonful in a pail of water once a day, gradually increasing the dose to a tablespoonful. Give no other drink until the animal takes it. If in two weeks' time there is no improvement, call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the animal and be governed by his directions. In answer to your request for a condition powder, we would say we give no recipes for prospective diseases. Send us the symptoms of disease in your animal, as accurately described as possible, we will then prescribe a remedy.

Complicated Disease in a Mare.

Napoleon, Sept. 14, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a fine bay mare, ten years old, weighs 1,400 pounds, that I got about 18 months ago. I noticed a discharge from the nose at that time, and she rattled in the head, and sometimes, when drawing heavy, she breathed like a horse that was wind broken; at other times would seem all right; only noticed the discharge last winter once or twice, but last spring it came on again and has been so all summer. Discharges most while drinking, sometimes a half teacupful, clear white, with blueish tinge. When blown out in water some small parts will separate from the rest and sinked threes but generally store together. sink at times, but generally stays together has no smell; blows her nose a great deal legs stock at night; otherwise seems well and in good condition. I also have another mare that struck her

leg just in front of the fetlock joint behind on the edge of her stall last winter, and the skin seems thickened and feels soft and abby under the skin; is not lame. Can it

has quite a large splint, has been on two years; was blistered at first to stop its growth, but did not take it off. Can it be taken off now? Will wheat in small quan tities, say one pint twice a day, fed with oats, hurt a stallion or any other horse; if what effect will it have? SUBSCRIBER.

Anaper. For your first question, the symptoms in your mare as described are too icated to justify an attempt at diagmosing the disease. The animal is not in a condition to be worked. We would advise you to place her in the hands of a competent veterinary surgeon, or give us a better de scription of the symptoms. To your second question, we would say apply strong tineture of iodine to the enlargement once a day until the skin is irritated, then discontinue its use for a week, when it may be repeated if necessary. To your third: If the splint does not cause lameness let it alone; if it does, repeat the blister. To your fourth: We have had no experience in feeding wheat to horses.

A Mashed Congressman.

Congressmen are liable to the weakness and frailties of human nature just as ordinary mortals. They sometimes indulge too freely in the flowing bowl, and sometime get "mashed" on pretty girls, both before and behind the footlights. Several stories have been floating around in regard to the admiration displayed by an Eastern Congressman for the pretty prima donna of Mc-Caull's Opera Company. It has been told how he used to send her flowers of the rarest description, and arrayed in decollete vest and immaculate linen would occupy a box where he could best gaze upon the object of the admiration. But the best joke I don't

One night the Congressman was in his box as usual, and had left with the usher a basket of flowers as big as a wash-tub to be sent up at the proper time. He had inclosed his card in an envelope, which bore the superscription: "To _____, from an

During the early part of the performance two gentlemen of this city sauntered into the theatre, and as they passed into the lobby they noticed the immense floral tribute. One of the two is a practical joker, and stooping down to read the address he thought he would have some fun. He detached the envelope from the basket and ied it to a small boutonniere which he took from his own coat, and then placed the cards of himself and friend upon the mas give pile of flowers.

Then the two wandered along the lobby, and seeing the Congressman, whom they both knew very well-sitting alone in his glory, they made their way to his box. He invited them to be seated, and in a few minutes all three were chatting right merrily. When the prima donna sang her solo, down came the flowers borne aloft on the shoulders of the usher. Just then the gentleman who had substituted the cards said to the Con-

"See here, I played a good joke to-night. Some old duffer has got badly 'mashed' on the prima donna, and if he only knew what I had done he would certainly owe me one." He then proceeded to tell the story, at the slose of which he and his friend both laugh-

"You think that's funny, don't you? cows, \$250@3 90; wintered Texans, \$275@3 50.

You think you played it on the old duffer Hogs, receipts, 25,000; shipments, 4,000; market "You think that's funny, don't you? badly, don't you? Well it's right for you to laugh; but I'm the old duffer that's mashed. and I sent the flowers."

Then there was an explosion and I never heard how many bottles of wine it cost the Congressional Crossus before he got through

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely vercome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was

DETROIT, Sept. 21, 1886. FLOUR.-The market is quiet, easy and unchanged. The weakness in wheat causes a dull feeling in flour. Quotations yesterd

Michigan white wheat, stone process\$3 50
Michigan white wheat, roller process 4 00
Michigan white wheat, patents ... 4 50
Minnesota, bakers ... 4 00
Minnesota, patents ... 5 00
Low grade winter wheat ... 2 85
Kye, Western ... 3 00 WHEAT .- The market yesterday was in

regular, fluctuating rapidly, dropping below ly closing a little higher. Spot was quiet, but steadier than futures. Closing quotations were as follows: No. 1 white, 76%c; No. 2 red, 771/4c; No. 3 red, 75c. Futures-No. 3 red, September, 77c; October, 773/4c; November 791/4c; December, 803/4c; May, 891/4c. No. 1 white, October, 77%c. The increase in the visible supply as compared with a week ago CORN.-Market quiet: quotations 42% o for

No. 2, and 42c for No. 3. OATS .- No. 2 white, 301/4c; No. 2 mixed

BARLEY .- No. 2 has sold at \$1 30 % cent and No. 1 State at \$1 40 % cental.

FEED.—Bran is quoted at \$10 00@10 25 per ton, and middlings at \$11 25@13 75. Marke BUTTER.-Market firm and steady. Choice

dairy quoted at 16@17c, good at 14@15c, low grades nominal. Creamery is held firmly at CHEESE.—Market firm at a slight advance.

Michigan full creams are quoted at 10@10%c. New York at 10@10%c, and Ohio at 8%@9%c EGGS.-Market steady at 15%@16c for

fresh stock; demand good and light supply. APPLES .- Supply liberal; ordinary lots are worth \$1@1 50 % bbl., and fancy \$2 00 % bbl. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$7 00@7 75; oranges, Messinas \$ box, \$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 25 for vellow; coconnuts \$ 100, \$4 50@5 00.

BEESWAX.-Steady at 22@30c \$ D., as to

HOPS.-Choice New York, crop of 1885, 30 @33c P b.; Michigan, 20@25c; inferior grades, 5@18c.

BALED HAY.—Quoted at \$10 00@11 00 \$ on for ear lots of mixed on track; choice timothy at \$11 00@12 00. Market firm. CLOVER SEED .- Market stronger; busin onfined to future deliveries. December deivery quoted at \$4 821/4 \$9 bu.; October

BEANS.-Market quiet. City picked are quoted at \$1 42@1 45 \$ bu.; unpicked are sell-

ng at 60c@\$1 00 W bu. SALT.—Car lote, Michigan, 95c@\$1 per bbl; astern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl, accordng to size of sack: Ashton quarter sacks, 90c MELONS.—Watermelons are dull at \$12 @16 per 100 as to size and freshness; nutmeg nelons quoted at 50c@\$1 00 per dozen.

POTATOES.—In fair demand at \$1 40@1 60 bbl. from store.

CABBAGES.—Quiet at \$2 75@3 00 \$2 100. ONIONS .- Market quiet at \$2 75@3 00 per

FRESH FRUIT.-Crab apples in demand at \$1 % bu. for choice. Grapes in large supply and quoted at 21/03c # b. for Concords, 500 for Delawares and Catawbas. Peaches in large supply and quoted at \$1 00 % bu.; choice firm at \$2@2 50 \$ bu. Plums quoted at \$2@3 bu., the latter only paid for very choice fruit. Pears quoted at \$6@7 \$ bbl. for Bartletts and other choice varieties, common varieties at \$3@3 50 % bbl. Cranberries quoted at

POULTRY.-Market active. Quotations are 4%@5c per lb. for roosters, 7c for hens, 8c for ducks, 10c for turkeys, and 8@8%c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted at 20c, live. Spring turkeys, 10c \$ 10. De and fair and offerings equal to all require

TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from store in agged lots at \$2 10@2 15 \$ bu HIDES .- Green city, 6%@7c \$ b., country

7c; cured, 8@81/c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do. 9@10c; sheep-skins, 25c@\$1 00; bulls, stags and grubby hides 1/3 off. PROVISIONS -- Barreled nork and lard are

higher. No other changes to note. Quotations here are as follows:

Extra mess beef, per bbl HAY .- The following is a record of th sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the

past week, with price per ton. Monday—15 loads: Six at \$15; five at \$16; wo at \$15 20 and \$14. Tuesday—22 loads: Eight at \$16; four at \$15; nee at \$14; two at \$18; one at \$17, \$16 50, \$15 50,

\$14 50 and 10.

Wednesday—25 loads: Eight at \$16; four at \$14; three at \$17 and \$15; two at \$16 50 and \$13; one \$15 75, \$14 50 and \$12 50.

Thursday—11 loads: Five at \$17; three at \$18; one at \$16 50, \$15 and \$14.

Friday—23 loads: Six at \$15; five at \$16; four at \$16 50 and \$13: one at \$17, \$15 50, \$13 50 and \$11.

Saturday—24 loads: Eight at \$15; five at \$16; four at \$16 517; two at \$16 50 and \$13; one at \$14 50, \$14 and \$13 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports from the live stock markets east and west for Monday. Sept. 20th.

mand and steady; common to fair \$8 25@4 25; od to choice shipping, #4 871/4 90; stockers and feeders, steady, \$2 75@3 50. Receipts, 3,400 good demand and shade higher; common to fair, \$3 25@8 75; good to choice, \$4@4 25; extra 5. Hogs, receipts, 8,800; active and firm; price dvanced 10@15c; light pigs, \$4 25@4 60; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$4 70@4 80; selected Yorkers, \$4 90@5 10: selected medium weights

85%5.25.
CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 10,000 head; shipments 2,000 head; market slow and a shade lower; packing and shipping steers, 950 to 1,500
lbs., \$8 40%5 10; stockers and feeders, \$2 10%3 85;

Beardslee sold John Robinson a mixed los \$5@5 25. CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 10,000 head; ship-

ed heartily. The Congressman didn't seem cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 50@3 25; bulk, \$2 15@ to be so much amused, and finally he broke to be so much amused, and finally he broke cout:

2 75; through Texas cattle shade lower; cows, to be so much amused, and finally he broke cout:

2 75; through Texas cattle shade lower; cows, to be so much amused, and finally he broke cout:

2 75; through Texas cattle shade lower; cows, to be so much amused, and finally he broke cout. slow, \$5@10c lower; rough and mixed, \$4@4 70;

packing and shipping, 24 75@5 05; light, \$3 95@ The London cable reports the market weak at he decline of last week. Best American steer 11@11%c, dressed weight.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Sept. 18, 1886.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards nur

Only a small proportion of these were Michi- \$3 65. gan cattle, the balance being westerns. The narket opened up with a good attendance of on sale was small, and but few were able to obtain a supply. For the offerings, buyers paid strong last week's prices and the market sed firm at the following

QUOTATIONS: Extra graded steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,450 lbs......hoice

Burdoin sold Sullivan & F 7 stockers av 780 lbs at \$3 10.

Wyman sold Reagan a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock av 707 lbs at \$2 50, and a bull weighing 930 lbs at \$2.

Milliken sold Reagan 2 thin heifers av 695 lbs at \$3, and 2 av 645 lbs at \$2 70.

Clark sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 885 lbs at \$3 10, and 6 av 796 lbs at \$2 90.

Burdoin sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 25.

Milliken sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 11

Miliken fold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock 893 lbs at \$3, and 5 stockers av 644 lbs at \$2 50.

Wyman sold Sullivan & F 5 stockers av 670 lbs at \$2 50.

Hauser sold Reagan 4 coarse cows av 1,085 lbs at \$2 35.

Gleason sold Sullivan & F 21 stockers av 720 lbs at \$2 95.

720 lbs at \$2 95. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,546 against 3,022 last week. Sheep were in good demand and strong last week's prices were paid for the receipts. There were not any of the sheep offered, of as good quality as some of those on sale one week ago.

C Roe sold Young 60 part lambs av 79 lbs at Penfield sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 82 lbs at \$3. Roundsville sold Phillips 123, part lambs av 68 lbs at \$3.5.

son sold Downs 51 lambs av 56 lbs at lbs at \$4 25. Snyder sold Fitzpatrick 175 av 76 lbs at \$3.

Snyder sold Fitzpatrick 175 av 76 lbs at \$ Scanlan sold Downs 108 av 78 lbs at \$3. Plotts sold Downs 130 av 84 lbs at \$3.50. Butler sold Phillips 176, part lambs, av

The offerings of hogs numbered 1.620 head. against 2,233 last week. The market for hogs opened up 10 cents per hundred higher than that of last week, ruled steady throughout and closed firm.

Frazei sold Webb 42 av 200 lbs at \$4 45. Allen sold Sullivan & F 133 av 201 lb Hodges sold Sullivan & F 75 av 198 lbs at Lee sold Burt Spencer 108 av 202 lbs at

Sheldon sold Clark 59 av 209 lbs at \$4.50. TOMATOES .- Quoted at 25@40c \$ bu., with

Brougham sold Webb 103 av 200 lbs at \$4 45 Milliken sold Sullivan & F 69 av 230 lbs a

Dunning seld Sullivan & F 81 av 169 lbs at Adams sold Webb 60 av 140 lbs at \$4 25.
Dennis sold Webb 82 av 199 lbs at \$4 35.
Snyder sold Burt Spencer 43 av 152 lbs at

Plotts sold Sullivan & F 27 av 154 lbs at \$4 15. Stevens sold Burt Spencer 42 av 150 lbs at

bs at \$4 05. C Roe sold Webb 117 av 186 lbs at \$4 35. Switzer & Ackley sold Clark 45 av 196 lb \$4 30. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 51 av 192 lbs at \$4 40, and 64 to Webb av 206 lbs at \$4 40. Wyman sold Burt Spencer 14 av 193 lbs at \$4 25.

Gleason sold Webb 70 av 214 lbs at \$1 40.

King's Yards. Saturday, Sept. 18, 1896. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numpered 818 head. The market opened up with an active demand for butchers' cattle and a good demand for stockers. Although the receipts were heavy they were all disposed of at prices fully as high as those of ast week, and the market closed firm. Harger sold Rice 5 stockers av 634 lbs at

2 90.

Mosher sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 4 head Mosner south of the state of th

av 825 lbs at \$3 65. Major sold Rice 11 stockers av 862 lbs at \$3; Major sold Rice 11 stockers av 862 lbs at \$3;

\$ fair butchers' steers to Knoch av 870 lbs at
\$3 50, and a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse
butchers' stock to Stucker av 540 lbs at \$2 50.

Bird sold Rauss 2 bulls av 1,285 lbs at \$2 50.

Kalaher sold H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head
of fair butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$3.

Mosher sold Rice 4 stockers av 670 lbs at
\$2 50.

Green sold Rice 7 stockers av 620 lbs a \$2 55.

Major sold McGee 5 bulls av 898 lbs at \$2.

Morrison sold Marx a mixed lot of 10 head
of thin butchers' stock av 746 lbs at \$2 60,
and 3 fair butchers' steers to Heutter av 926

lbs at \$3 50.
Purdy sold Palsey a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 753 lbs at \$3 10.

Morrison sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3 30, and 6 stockers to Hulbert av 736 lbs at Bresnahan sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head

av 900 lbs at \$3 60. Purdy sold J Wreford 3 fair heifers av 783 lbs at \$3 55, and 3 fair butchers' steers to

diskel av 876 lbs at \$3 50.

Astley sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 12 ad of thin butchers' stock av 706 lbs at \$2.75. Webb sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of

Webb sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$3 30. Purdy sold Voight a mixed lot of 11 head of fair, butchers' stock av 709 lbs at \$3 15, and 4 bulls av 780 lbs at \$2 25. Beardstee sold Rauss a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 35. Wreford & Beck sold Brown 24 av mixed westerns av 808 lbs at \$2 75, and 23 to Marx

westerns av 808 lbs at \$2 15, and 25 to mark av 932 lbs at \$3 50. Sploer sold Kolb 6 fair heifers av 750 lbs at \$3 50. Purdy sold Hulbert 16 stockers av 776 lbs

of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 787 lbs at \$3 10.

Spicer sold Payne 4 stockers av 772 lbs at \$3.

Taylor sold Hulbe; t 4 feeders av 1,037 lbs at \$3 40.

McMilan sold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head McMilan sold Motee a mixed for of 27 head of thin butchers' stock av 813 lbs at \$2 65.

Spicer sold Hulbert 4 feeders av 920 lbs at \$3 50, and 7 stockers av 934 lbs at \$2 75.

Desernia sold Hulbert 8 stockers av 792 lbs at \$2 90.

Beardslee sold Kammon a mixed lot of 24

Nott sold Rice 5 stockers av 700 lbs at \$2 85. Harger sold Rice 6 feeders av 908 lbs at

\$3 30.
Nott sold Rice 5 fair butchers' heifers av 740 lbs at \$3 30, and 5 thin one to Marshick av 690 lbs at \$2 90.
Devine sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

ered 618 head, against 1886 head last week. \$2.90, and 5 stockers to Hulbert av 632 lbs at The offerings of sheep numbered 2,364. The

heep market ruled fairly active with price about the same as those of last week. Richmond sold Wreford & Beck 50 av 75 lbs Merritt sold Adams 27 av 76 lbs at \$3 15.

Purdy sold Andrews 82 av 74 lbs at \$3 25. Taylor sold Wreford & Beck 158 av 84 l shafer sold Wreford & Beck 196 av 78 lbs at \$3 40.
Shafer sold Wreford & Beck 196 av 78 lbs at \$3 20.

3 20. Pierson sold Loosemore 88 av 74 lbs at \$3. Sweet sold Morey 46 av 72 lbs at \$3. Beach sold John Robinson 118 av 68 lbs at

competition between the local dealers and shippers was sharp and the receipts were taken at an advance of 10 cents per hundred

over those of one week ago. over those of one week ago.

Robinson sold Sullivan 90 av 234 lbs at \$4 40.

Webb sold RS Webb 66 av 199 lbs at \$4 30.

Wilcox sold Webb 75 av 193 lbs at \$4 40.

Parks sold Webb 106 av 189 lbs at \$4 35.

Richmond sold Harger 26 av 175 lbs at \$4 35.

Culver sold Sullivan 116 av 167 lbs at \$4 35.

Culver sold Sullivan 116 av 167 lbs at \$4 15.

McGeorge sold Sullivan 61 av 203 lbs at \$4 374.

\$4.37½.

Irwin sold Winslow 21 av 200 lbs at \$4.10.

Stottle sold Webb 70 av 222 lbs at \$4.49.

Seeley sold Sullivan 64 av 191 lbs at \$4.25.

Noble sold Vlier 18 av 180 lbs at \$4.10. Moule sold viner 18 av 180 ibs at \$4 10.

Laughlin sold Rich 60 av 227 ibs at \$4 35.

McHugh sold Sullivan 55 av 159 ibs at \$4 15,

and 53 av 165 ibs at \$4 25.

Nott sold Sullivan 62 av 181 ibs at \$4 30.

Taylor sold Sullivan 73 av 183 ibs at \$4 05.

Walls sold Sullivan 73 av 183 ibs at \$4 05.

Walls sold Sullivan 73 av 183 108 at \$4 00.
Kalaher sold Sullivan 62 av 181 lbs at \$4 30, and 69 to Harger av 209 lbs at \$4 40.
Merritt sold Webb 113 av 188 lbs at \$4 30.
Wietzel sold Sullivan 55 av 187 lbs at \$4 25.
Viler sold Payne 18 av 178 lbs at \$4 26.
Weber sold Rauss 50 av 169 lbs at \$3 90.
Pinkney sold Payne 69 av 137 lbs at \$4 05.
Hagerman sold Rauss 55 av 283 lbs at \$4 55. Hagerman sold Rauss 55 av 283 lbs at \$4 55. Astley sold Payne 42 av 162 lbs at \$4. Smith sold Patrick 44 av 175 lbs at \$4 37%.

Chicago. CATTLE.—Receipts 89,455, against 42,505 last week. Shipments 14,636. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 9,191 head on sale. Good to prime grades of cattle met with an active demand at the closing prices of Saturday, but inferior to fair grades sold 5@10 cents lower. Stock cattle were in good demand at full previous rates. Prime steer @5 30; butchers' steers fair to good, \$3 40@4; inferior to choice cows, \$1 75@3 15, and stockers at \$1 80@2 90. Common native catsold 5@10 cents lower on Tuesday, but the market for all grades ruled a shade stronger on Wednesday. On Thursday the market fo best grades was again higher, and on Friday it had advanced 10 cents, while other grades

were stronger. There was no change on Saturday, the market closing firm at the fo lowing. Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400

Pair to enoice snapping, 1,050 to 1,250

Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100

Pair to choice cows.

Inferior to medium cows. Poor to choice bulls. Stockers, 550 to 860...

Hogs.—Receipts 112,017, agair st 91,351 last week. Shipments 26,534. The offerings of hogs on Monday nuxbered 16,146. The market opened up with a good de general range showed an advance of 5 cents over those of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$405; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 25@5 20; skips and culls, \$2 50@4. Prices declined 5@10 cents on Tuesday, another 5 cents on Wednesday, but recovered 5 cents on Thursday. The market was better again on Friday, showing an advance of 5 cents. On Saturday the demand for hogs was active, and the market closed strong, with poor to prime hogs selling at \$3 95@4 95; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 10@5 10; skips and culls, \$2 50@3 75. ral range showed an advance

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 12,362, against 10,203 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 240 carloads on sale, The offerings were largely composed of common stock, for which the demand was slow The shipping demand was rather light, and altogether the market was not a satisfactory one. Prices as compared with those of th The best steers on sale brought \$4 60@4 85; good shipping steers, \$4 45@4 60, and fair to

week previous averaged about 10 cents lower good butchers' steers, \$3 75@4 25; good ship. ping steers, \$4 45@4 60, and fair to good butchers' stock sold at \$3 75@4 25, and stockers at \$2 75@3 25. There were only three loads received on Tuesday and these were common, for which there was no demand. Only one load came to hand on Wednesday. There was no inquiry for any class of stock. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

quality.

Stock—Inferior to common steers and helifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 75@3 50 dichigan stock cattle, common to

It recommends itself to your attention by its cheapness and durability. Why it is the best:
It only requ rea about half the amount of timber and takes up only half the room. Will not blow down any easier than your buil ings. Stock cannot rub or throw it down. No stakes in the ground to decay. It is better than the old-fashioned raifence. It is far ahead of board fence. It is stronger, no postate eccay. Can be built for one-half the cost of bull anny board fence. It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its dangers, as wire fencing has ruined more stock in the short time it has been in use than all other fences. Any ordinary old vail fence contais a enough material, with the addition of a couple of stakes to each length and twe-thirds of a pound of wire. to make a rood substantial fence. There is enough material in an eight rail fence in make two good Russell fences, which will only take up half the room, be more substantial, dutable and better looking.

As proof of its value we, the farmers of Montcaim County, having built and tested thoroughly, do recommend the use of Russell's Champion Fence to farmers as no humbung, and will give satisfaction wherever use: Afred Stone, J. P Shoemaker, W. M. Porter, S. H. Toby, H. H. Dilley, James E. Newton, Robert Scott, Henry Rossman.

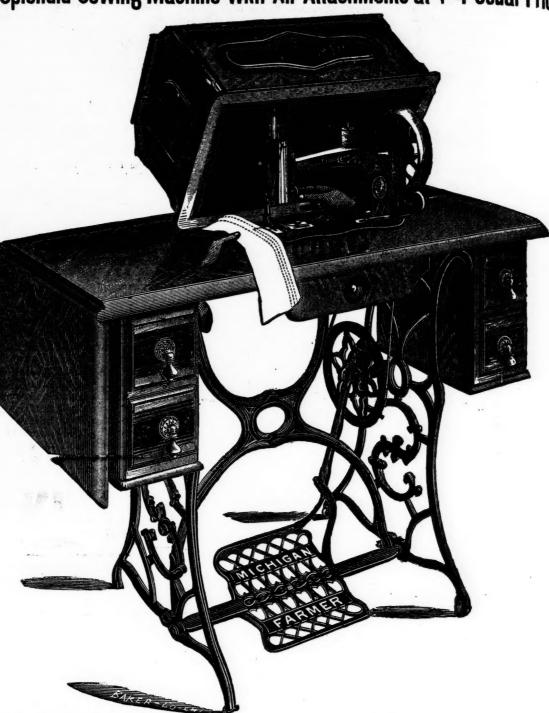
to choice, \$4@4 25; western lambs in fair demand at \$4 37½@4 90.

Hogs.—Receipts 54,458, against 43,942 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday was made up of 88 car loads. The demand was active and prices ranged about 10 cents higher than Saturday. The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market, ruled strong at full Monday's were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market ruled strong at full Monday's prices. Pigs sold at \$4@430; light mixed, \$4 50@4 65; selected Yorkers, \$4 75@4 85, selected medium weights, \$4 90@5; choice heavy, \$5 05@5 15, with sales of a load or two of fancy at \$5 20@5 25; coarse mixed heavy

isagreeable disease; liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Hood's arsaparilla, acting through the blood reaches every part of the system, effecting radical and permanent cure of catarrh.

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price



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S A GROW,

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In Eastern Pennsylvania, cornstalks are cut and mangled so that cattle eat the stalks as well as the leaves. An eastern agricultural journal says a ton of fodder under this nethod gives almost as good results as a ton of hay. Of course a grain rotation of some PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc. kind is mixed with this comminuted forage. The forage is sufficiently moistened to cause the ground feed to stick to it, and all is eaten up clean. The farms are supplied with cut-E.B. GAWLEY & CO., ters to chaff the forage, the cost of the outfit

being less than \$100, and the resulting econo-Produce Commission Merchants.

Detroit Bank References: A. Ives & Sons, De-roit National, McLellan & Anderson. Stencil plates and Market Reports furnished ree on application. jy27-1



A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. OARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE. A splendid farm of 200 acres in Berrien Co Michigan, mostly under cultivation. A g chard of young bearing fruit trees. aildings. Excellent water. Is located railroad station, village and schools, and all that can make it a desirable place. Payments made easy. Would exchange for other property. Ad-dress E. MYRICK, Ayer, Mass.

WANTED.

A capable farmer, one who can undertake the care of stock in the winter. A good tenant house will be furnished. Must be a married man and a Protestant. For particulars address

J. B. THORBURN,

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Holt, Mich. 200 young men and ladie

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A desirable possession for wives and mothers? Then remember that Willcox & Gibbs Auto-

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Of From the wife of How. John Shizman of Ohlo:

If have thoroughly tested your machine as a Baker as well as

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Morton's Reversible Tread Hon Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



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PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S BOVINE PANACEA



er in cattle, when given as directed iruggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment.



d by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, terinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED. Persons who make first-class butter and have eggs, poultry or other farm products for sale will do well to correspond with me. Any information required will be cheerfully given. Refer to Michigan Farmer, Preston's Bank, Phelps & Brace.

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NS BROTHERS, Publishers,

OLUME XVII.

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Agricultural

SOCIETY.

Annual Fair-A Fine Exhibition in all | Geo. W artments-Live Stock in Great Numand of High Onality.

sixth annual fair of the Northeastern | Associa tural Society opened at Flint on to say to ay last. The weather was threaten- sented. and finally developed into rain, which disheartening effect upon those in- Button, ted in the fair. Wednesday, however, ing; G. eather cleared up, and on Thursday Columb all that could be desired. The attend- Oakland that day was remarkable, filling the | Southdo

grounds and relieving the manage- West, J t from any fears of financial loss. his fair is the outgrowth of the remark- siter, ar increase in agricultural wealth of heastern Michigan, is open to exhibitors ona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboy-Clare, Clinton, Genesee, Gladwin, iot, Huron, Iosco, Isabella, Ingham, er, Livingston, Macomb, Midland, calm, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, mmon, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Clair and Tuscola Counties. Also to Polandounties on the line of the F. & P. M. en, Win branches, and counties on the line of Hayes, Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, be- by A. en Port Huron and Battle Creek. The Jas. No nd of Directors of the Society comprises | H. Row members from each of the counties Fenton. ed, and the list contains the names of A. Gans y well known business men who have Shiawas active in pushing forward agricultural vements in the section of country rep- Yorkshi

ted. The grounds of the society are Lansing

e to the business center of the city, of

size, well adapted for exhibition pur-

and nicely arranged. e exhibition of live stock this year was nest yet made on these grounds. In es the draft classes were not only well , but those shown were unusually good The Clydes were represented by J. urner, of Lansing, O. W. Parsell, of ing, H. M. Olney, of Vernon, and ice & Hinckley, of Morrice, Shiawassee nty. There was not a poor animal in list. In Percherons there was a fine bit. The Atlas and Grand Blanc ers' Association, M. J. Ellis, of Oak-County, W. H. Loucks & Son, of Lathe Miller Brothers, of Swartz Creek, S. C. Goodyear, of the same place, were rincipal exhibitors. There were some stylish teams shown in the grade es, which served to bring prominently he the farmers present the advisability sing good stallions when they are e had. In the trotting and roadster es we had not time to inspect animals shown or to see speed contests, but there is never any ing in these classes at Flint, where every who owns a horse must have one with lty of go in him. Since the days of the Mambrino Gift the breeding of trotand roadsters has occupied the time and tion of a great many people in Geneand adjoining counties, and you can find get fat o bred horses on nearly every farm.

ttle, however, was the great feature of The el adquarters of the Herefords, and has since the late Gov. Crapo laid the ation of a herd on his farm many years On the grounds were the north a City. a City. Treasu hat old veteran Mr. Thomas Foster, the Co.

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